Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 74.1 and the minimum 59.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 73.2 and 52.2.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Colombia, Apr. 24.
FOR Europe and way ports, via Str. Andre Lebon, Apr. 23.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Russia, Apr. 25.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Novara, May 1

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TOKIO BLAMES RUSSIANS FOR NEW ATTITUDE IN SIBERIA

Disarmed Them Because Its Own Nationals Were Found In Peril

CRUELTY DENIED

Nipponese Press Printing Lurid Tales In Effort To Justify Japan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 20.—The Foreign Office issued a statement last night which it says "is intended to counteract reports circulated by Russians at Vladivostok laying the blame on the Japanese for the instigation of the outbreak of April 5th."

The Foreign Office asserts that "notwithstanding the full agreement existing between the Japanese and Russians, the latter on the night of April 5th fired upon Japanese sentries at Vladivostok. The Japanese commander, before retaliating, requested them to stop shooting but the firing redoubled, whereupon the Japanese replied.

"Russian troops," the statement proceeds, "raised the Japanese barracks and attacked the residence of the commander of the Japanese expedition; therefore the Japanese decided to disarm the Russian troops at Vladivostok and also those in the Maritime Province where the attitude towards the Japanese had been even worse than that of the Russians at Vladivostok."

CLAIM DELIBERATE PLAN TO ATTACK JAPANESE

The statement goes on to maintain that the Russians had "evidently deliberately planned" to attack the Japanese as soon as all the American and other Allied troops had left Vladivostok. Had the Japanese commander not acted as he did, the Foreign Office declares, "hundreds of innocent Japanese and other foreign residents as well as anti-Red Russians would undoubtedly have been slaughtered."

After asserting that the reports that the Japanese cruelly treated women, children and wounded are "absolutely unjustified," the statement concludes "The Japanese were forced to act as they did in self-defense. Their action has no political significance, because the Japanese authorities do not seek any political influence or territory. It is understood that a joint conference of the Russian and Japanese authorities is now amicably discussing the points of settlement."

Vladivostok, April 20.—In view of the Japanese action in the Praamur district it cannot be stated who is in power.

The Zemstvo are negotiating with Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese diplomatic representative here, with a view to clearing up the question of the future relationship of Japanese and Russians in Far Eastern Siberia.

Mr. Matsudaira has had interviews with M. Vilenski, the Soviet representative, and with the new Russian commander Boldyroff.

Members of the Old Duma are trying to take over the power at Nikolsk. What is happening in other parts is not known. Only military trains are running. The Allied Railway Commission have asked the Zemstvo to appeal to the railwaymen to return to work.

Vladivostok is threatened with a famine of bread and coal.

PAINT LURID SCENES TO JUSTIFY JAPAN'S ACTION

Nikolaievsk, where the Japanese lost heavily a month ago at the hands of the "Partbanns," has been reoccupied by the Japanese.

Tokio, April 19.—The vernacular newspapers are featuring despatches from special correspondents in Siberia painting alleged Red "atrocities" in lurid colors, in order to justify the Japanese military action.

Thus the Vladivostok correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi speaks of the "fiendish massacre" of Japanese residents at Nikolaievsk by the Russians and asserts inter alia that women were strapped to two horses which were then whipped up to bolt in opposite directions, "tearing the victims alive."

An "eye-witness," who claims to have reached Vladivostok disguised as a Chinese officer, told the Japanese authorities at Vladivostok a blood-curdling story of slaughter and rapine. He said "Fifteen thousand Bolshevik miners, fisher-

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Petrograd, Well Ruled, With Plenty Of Fuel, Frowns On Profiteers

British Report Of Terrible Christmas Found To Lack Foundation By Man Who Spent The Yuletide In City — Zinovieff Has Well Organized Food Distribution Bureau — Private Homes Show No Ill Effects Of Revolution

In today's article on 1920 Russia, Mr. Lincoln Eyre, Paris correspondent of the New York World, describes the excellent conditions existing in Petrograd—excellent, as compared with Moscow, where misery reigns and hunger stalks. In tomorrow's article Mr. Eyre, whose disclosures were first published in The World, describes a Christmas dinner in Petrograd that cost $400 a plate.

PARIS, March 7.—English papers published in their issue of December 27 the following alleged description, under a Stockholm date, of Christmas in Petrograd:

"According to telegrams received by way of Finland, the people of Petrograd passed a very desolate Christmas, being without food or fuel while spotted typhus and Spanish influenza were rampant. The sanitary conditions of the city baffle description. The water supply is frozen, so that water from the Neva or melted snow has been used for drinking purposes. The weather is very cold and kitchen furniture is being burned as fuel.

"Only one disinfectant is obtainable and only four infirmaries are open. Bands of robbers frequently visit unoccupied premises, and the authorities are quite powerless against these marauders who carry off everything left by the Red Guards. Misery is so great in Petrograd that the inhabitants are contemplating death as a relief."

I was in Petrograd several days before, during and after Christmas week. From my own comprehensive observation, I say without hesitation that the only accurate statement contained in the above despatch is contained in these words: "The weather is very cold."

While there were a few cases of typhus and Spanish influenza, neither of these diseases was "rampant." Sanitary conditions were as good as could possibly be expected in a city that a short time before had an enemy at its gates. The water supply was not frozen and there was no necessity to burn kitchen furniture, since everybody had enough fuel for cooking purposes at least.

There were several kinds of disinfectants, and fully a score of infirmaries and hospitals were open. As for robber bands, I do not believe there ever has been a time in its history when Petrograd was more free from the peril of criminal marauders. I walked about the streets frequently late at nights unarmed and with the feeling of perfect security which the very harshness of the Soviet methods against the lawless elements cannot help but give one.

Many legitimate criticisms could be formulated against the municipal administration of Petrograd at the time in question, but none of the points touched upon in this Stockholm work of fiction could properly be included in such criticism. To my mind, the above quoted yarn is a charmingly complete specimen of the fanciful descriptions of life in Russia under the Bolshevist.

We came to Petrograd from Moscow December 20. For some time our only clear impression of the former Russian capital was the cold. We had rather fancied that in Moscow we had tasted the full bitterness to which the temperature can give vent in Russia at that time of year. But so icy was the climate in Petrograd that we literally had to disembark from the sleigh which was carrying us to our billets from the Nicholas Station and walk beside it to keep from losing noses, fingers and toes.

Speculators Forced To Hide

Human nature, particularly in Soviet Russia, being astonishingly adaptable, however, it took us only a couple of days to get used to Jack Frost's violent assaults. We were helped in this incidentally by the fact that our lodgings were actually slightly heated. By order of M. Zinovieff, the city's big boss, we were quartered in a building assigned to the Finnish Revolutionary Committee, which, though far less pretentious than our Moscow palace, was a much more agreeable abode. Mostly the temperature in the bedroom we shared was endurable, and always there was a delightful warm kitchen close at hand to which one could repair after a tussle with the wintry elements.

As soon as my brain became sufficiently uncongealed to record fresh reactions, I remarked a fundamental difference between the former capital of the empire and Moscow, the present capital of the Soviet Republic. This difference lay in the comparative scarcity of speculators. Where in Moscow one stumbled against these gentry at every principal street corner, in Petrograd they were discoverable only after a considerable search, being hidden away in back yards and other obscure inclosures. Perhaps in revenge for the indignities heaped upon them by the Petrograd Administration they charged from 20 to 100 percent more for their population has decreased to little more than 1,000,000 from nearly 2,500,000, while Moscow's has risen from about 1,500,000 to well over 2,000,000. Moverover, the latter place, being the seat of the National Government is complicated in its management by a confusion of authority that doesn't arise in Petrograd.

There is a question, however, that the business like fashion in which Petrograd's affairs are conducted is the chief cause of her people's lesser suffering. For this great praise is assuredly due to Dictator Zinovieff. Five years ago had any one of his Socialist companions in exile in Paris told him he would prove himself competent to administer a great municipality, Zinovieff probably would have smiled. His whole life had been that of a dreamer whose dreams, realistic though they may have seemed, were scarcely likely to come true.

Has To Practise Construction

Scion of an oppressed race, the apparently impractical young Jew spent all the years of his manhood in preaching destruction. Today, as President of the Third Internationale, he is still preaching destruction—from the standpoint of world revolution; but as head of the Petrograd Soviet he is engaged in practising construction.

Outwardly Petrograd present a more attractive appearance than overcrowded Moscow. All the time we were there the street cars were running normally and removal of snow was being carried out with a far greater measure of efficiency. The sidewalks afforded less precarious footing, since some attempts were made to break up the coating of ice that formed upon them.

The telephone service was also better. One might reasonably hope to get a number in one minute, where four or five were required in Moscow, except in the case of calls between Government departments, when communication was obtained quite as rapidly as in New York. There is less dirt and desolation about Petrograd's thoroughfares. Windows seem to be washed more frequently, and soiled white paper is not so much in evidence.

With the exception of the former headquarters of the Okrana, the Tsar's secret police, and one office building on the English quay, which

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TAXES RAISED IN BRITAIN TO LIGHTEN PUBLIC DEBT

Postal Rate Increased And Wine And Spirits Levy Goes Up

PRESENT BUDGET

Excess Profits Duty Will Be Lifted To 60 Percent

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 19.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget in the House of Commons this afternoon. In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain said that this Budget was critical because the time had come to lay deep foundations for the future. Expenditure for 1920 was approximately £144,000,000 in excess of last years estimate but £63,000,000 below the revised estimates of October 1919, as regards revenue.

The result was not merely more favorable than had been anticipated but greatly exceeded the original Budget estimates of £1,201,000,000. The actual Exchequer receipts were nearly £138,500,000 more.

Customs and excise had exceeded the estimate by £45,500,000 which was mainly due to the increased yield on spirits, beer, tobacco and tea. The increase in the consumption of tobacco was unprecedented and was due, inter alia, to greater smoking among women. Tea showed a surplus of £3,000,000, the increase in consumption being unique. The entertainments duty had yielded £10,500,000, or £2,500,000 more than had been anticipated.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX SHOWS HUGE SURPLUS

Revenue from income tax and super-tax had been £5,000,000 and that from death duties £7,500,000 above estimate. The excess profits tax showed a surplus of £10,000,000 over the reduced estimate of October 1919 but a deficiency as compared with the Budget estimate. This however was only a question of delayed payment. Stamp duties had again created a record, yielding £10,500,000 over estimate. Miscellaneous revenue exceeded the original estimate by £71,000,000 and the October estimate by £130,000,000. Ordinary miscellaneous revenue was £9,500,000 over estimate. Under special miscellaneous revenue, the war contributions from India and the Colonies had increased £10,000,000, which was due to the further payment of £9,000,000 by India on account of her voluntary liability for £100,000,000 of 5 percent War Loan and to the war contributions of the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Guirnsey.

Realisations on the vote of credit had produced an increased of £51,300,000 mainly owing to unexpectedly large receipts by the Ministries of Shipping and Munitions. The floating debt on March 31, was £1,312,000,000 a decrease of £100,000,000 as compared with last year. The worst feature of the floating debt was borrowing on ways and means. This was the immediate cause of the inflation of credit and prices. Although revenue exceeded expenditure Mr. Chamberlain said that he was forced during the first ten days of April to borrow £55,000,000 from the Bank of England on the ways and means account owing to the non-renewal of maturing Treasury bills to the extent of £64,000,000. He was compelled to raise the Treasury Bill rate and the bank rate was simultaneously raised. This showed the difficulty of having an enormous floating debt and the urgent need of an effective remedy.

SAVINGS COMMITTEE IS GIVEN TRIBUTE

The external debt was £1,278,000,000, showing a reduction of £86,000,000 during the course of the year and this would be further reduced by the repayment of the Anglo-French loan (in America) of $500,000,000. It had been decided to repay the whole of this loan by next Autumn without further borrowing from the United States. The effect already produced on our credit justified any sacrifice.

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the work of the National Savings Committee which provided a form of borrowing to which he was very ready to have recourse. The sale of savings certificates last year had brought in £48,000,000 accounting

(Continued on Page 2)

Throne Offered To Albert's Son

Prince Charles of Belgium

The Hungarian Monarchists are about to offer the Hungarian throne to the Count of Flanders youngest son of King Albert of Belgium, according to a despatch from Paris. The Count of Flanders, Prince Charles is sixteen years old. The report has caused surprise in official and diplomatic circles in Europe. It is understood that the offer will be refused. In this connection it will be recalled that the Count of Flanders' grand uncle, King Leopold, was offered the Greek throne but declined it.

DEATH OF MAYOR OF CORK LAID TO BRITISH OFFICIALS

Lloyd George And Lord French Are Accused—New Rioting At Londonderry

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 18.—The Jury at the inquest on the death of the Lord Mayor of Cork found that the Royal Irish Constabulary planned his murder with the connivance of the British Government. A verdict of wilful murder was passed against Mr. Lloyd George, Lord French, Mr. Macpherson (then Chief Secretary for Ireland) and others.

London, April 18.—Mobs yesterday evening attacked the soldiers club and police barracks at Londonderry. They stoned and fired on the police who had come to the rescue. Two hundred troops reinforced the police and these were also fired on. Rioting lasted four hours until two in the morning. The crowd attacked the soldiers with sticks and crowbars. The police made no less than fifteen baton charges. Subsequently fighting took place between Unionists and Sinn Feiners. One soldier, one policeman and nine civilians were taken to hospital.

FIRE ON CONSTABLES

Armed men fired on three constables returning from mass at Kilmihil, Co. Clare, this morning. One constable was killed and another wounded, but the third used his carbine to good effect, killing one and wounded three of the assailants.

It is reported that a brigade of cavalry comprising three regiments will be despatched to Ireland early this week.

London, April 19.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law stated, that, before the prisoners were released from Mountjoy prison, the following statement was read to each and was not objected to:

"You are being released on parole to return to this prison and we trust to your honor to do so."

PAROLED MEN WATCHED

The majority of the prisoners went to a hospital but a few went to their own homes. The police knew the whereabouts of each prisoner.

The Irish Executive, Mr. Bonar Law added, did not think that the prisoners' parole would be broken and past experience justified the belief.

New Orleans, April 17.—In spite of the protest of the British Consul-General, Mr. De Valera today received the freedom of the city and the degree of Doctor of Laws of Loyola University.

Rumanian Prince To Visit Bombay

(Reuter's Service)

Bombay, April 16.—The Crown Prince of Rumania is expected to arrive on April 20. Prince Carol will visit Arga, Delhi, Patiala, Simla and Calcutta and will leave for the Far East about May 7.

BANKERS OF 25 NATIONS TO DISCUSS WORLD PLIGHT

Meet In Brussels Next Month To Delve Into Finance Situation

LEAGUE SPONSOR

Reliance For Rehabilitation Of Europe Placed On Private Loans

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 19.—As the result of representations made by leading bankers last January to their respective Governments requesting a meeting to be convened to examine the serious world situation, an International Financial Conference will be held at Brussels at the end of May.

The Council of the League of Nations has invited 25 countries including Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa to take part in the Conference.

BRITAIN IS AGAINST BIG GOVERNMENT LOAN

The bankers received two official replies to their request, one from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who expressed the willingness of the British Government to attend the conference on condition that it was understood that the treasury would not participate in any scheme involving further large Government loans.

The second reply was received from the American Secretary of the Treasury who pointed out that the American Government opposed further government assistance and was unable to take part in the conference but was willing that the Chamber of Commerce should designate representatives to attend unofficially.

CONFERENCE TO PLAN NEW MEANS OF CREDIT

The Council of the League of Nations emphasises that this is the first occasion on which so many members of the League have been convoked and that therefore the conference, while unofficial, will be largely of the character of an assembly of the League itself.

It is pointed out that the above-mentioned communications from the British and American treasuries indicate that direct government loans will play only a subordinate part in the financial reconstruction of Europe and the conference will mainly consider the means required to enable credit again to flow in the ordinary channels.

BRITAIN SEEKS SAFEST AIRCRAFT

Air Ministry Will Offer £64,000 In Cash Prizes In Competition

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 19.—The Air Ministry announces the inauguration by the Ministry of Aircraft competitions in 1920, the object being to ascertain the best types of aircraft which are safe, comfortable and economical for travel.

Regulations are being framed with a view to ensuring the all-round excellence of the winning machines and to prevent the success of machines, excelling in one quality only, such as speed, and also to ensuring reliability and economy in flight.

START IN AUGUST

The competitions will commence on August 3. The aeroplane class will be divided into two sections, the first for a small type, seating six and the second for a large type seating not less than seven, in both cases exclusive of the crew.

The machines and engines must be constructed within the Empire excepting as regards secondary equipment, the use of which will be penalised by deducting marks. The seaplane class must accommodate a minimum of two passengers exclusive of the crew.

Cash prizes amounting to £64,000 will be presented. The competitions are open to all British subjects.

New German Envoy To London

Dr. Meyer Sthamer, who recently arrived in London to take up his post as German Charge d'Affaires. Dr. Sthamer is the first German diplomat received in London since the war. A peculiar diplomatic incident may arise should the German Charge d'Affaires be presented to John W. Davis, American Ambassador to England, because of the relations existing between the United States and Germany.

MYSTERY SHROUDS DEATH OF WOMAN; DETAILS WITHHELD

Police Refuse To Reveal Identity Of Russian At Request Of Consulate

A Russian woman died yesterday at 52 Boone Road under mysterious circumstances. The Shanghai Municipal Police said she committed suicide but at the request of the Russian Consulate-General, refused to reveal her name. They added that probably no inquest would be held. The police were informed that the woman took poison. It is expected that the police will make further inquiry into the case today.

REGULATION HITS LODGING HOUSES

Those For Foreigners Within Settlement To Be Licensed; Must Keep Registers

Lodging houses for foreigners within the International Settlement will be licensed and placed under specific restrictions beginning May 1, according to a new regulation announced in the current issue of the Municipal Gazette.

In addition to taking out licenses it is required that all foreign lodging houses shall keep permanent and accurate registers of occupants. In these registers will be given nationality, occupation, place of employment, last address, destination, date of arrival and date of departure of each lodger.

The new regulation provides that free access be afforded to lodging house registers to police officers and that on breach of any of the conditions, licenses may be cancelled.

The license fee is $1.50 per quarter, payable in advance.

Collusion Charged In Mary Pickford's Divorce From Moore

(Reuter's Service)

Minden, Nevada, April 17.—A suit has been filed demanding the seting aside of the divorce decree granted to Mary Pickford on the ground of collusion between her former husband, Mr. Owen Moore, herself and Douglas Fairbanks.

American Railway Strike Collapsing

(Reuter's Service)

New York, April 18.—A speedy collapse of the railway strike is forecasted. Large numbers of railwaymen are already resuming work.

Students In Peking Are Against Strike

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 21.—The Peking students have passed a resolution against co-operation with the students' strike in Shanghai.

ARMY MEN ARRESTED IN BERLIN REBEL HUNT

Officers Found Conferring With Civilians Taken Into Custody

RELEASED LATER

Conflicting Tales Told About Meeting—Dr. Kapp In Sweden

FLED IN PLANE

Food Embargo Threat By Allies Meant To Warn Germany

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 17.—A great sensation has been caused in Berlin by the arrest of certain officers and civilians who were found in conference at the Ministry of Defense.

The officers stated that they were arranging for the disarmament of the workers but the civilians declared that they were negotiating a combination of the Nationalists and Communists with a view to action in concert with the Russian Bolshevists.

The Police-President refused to believe that the officers were conspiring against the Government and had them released.

Berlin, April 17.—Prince Joachim Aldrecht of Prussia has been fined 500 marks and Captain von Plathen 300 marks for attempted assault and Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg 1,000 marks for assault on French officers at the Adlon Hotel in Berlin.

KAPP ARRESTED FOR PASSPORT IRREGULARITY

Stockholm, April 17.—Dr. Kapp, who has arrived in Sweden by aeroplane from Germany, has been arrested at Stockholm owing to irregularities in his passport.

London, April 19.—In the House of Commons today Commander Kenworthy (indspendent liberal) asked whether the warning given to Germany by Lord Kilmarnock, the British Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, to the effect that foodstuffs and raw material would be prevented from entering Germany in the event of the establishment of a Communist Government, would be similarly applied to prevent the restoration of the Hohenzollerns or the establishment of a military dictatorship in Germany. Mr. Bonar Law replied that the statement covered violent action from any quarter.

HOLLAND WILL CONTROL KAISER'S CORRESPONDENCE

Replying to Mr. Grattan Doyle (Coalition Unionist), Mr. Bonar Law said that the Netherlands had undertaken all responsibility for the safe custody of the ex-Kaiser's person and the control of his correspondence and of his relations with the outside world. They had therefore assigned him a residence within the province of Utrecht. The Allied had unsuccessfully endeavored to induce the Netherlands to take other action, Mr. Bonar Law added, but they did not propose to use force.

San Remo, April 19.—The Peace Conference opened today, and discussed the Peace Treaty with Turkey. It was decided to summon the Turkish delegates to Paris to receive the text of the Treaty on May 10th.

Zurich, April 17.—A Berlin semi-official telegram states that the German Government have ordered the evacuation of the Ruhr by April 24.

Paris, April 17.—Mr. Lloyd George, on his arrival at San Remo today, had a conference with Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier.

The Paris newspapers express the belief that the Conference at San Remo will decide on an ultimatum to Germany on the subject of the withdrawal of the German troops from the Ruhr and the disarmament of the Reichswehr.

WANT U.S. DELEGATE AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Washington, April 17.—Italy has invited the United States to send a representative to the San Remo Conference.

Constantinople, April 18.—Ortakeui in Anatolia has been

attacked by Nationalists who attempted to overwhelm the Greek organisation. Severe but indecisive fighting took place.

Mustapha Kemal has decided to defy the Sultan and declare war against the Constitutionalists.

The news from Southern Anatolia is similarly unsatisfactory.

TOKIO BLAMES RUSSIANS FOR NEW ATTITUDE IN SIBERIA

(Continued from Page 1)

men and Koreans plotted to wipe out the Russian propertied classes at Nikolaievsk. At the concerted moment they surrounded and attacked residents, houses, which they set on fire while preventing the families inside from escaping.

BLOOD-CURDLING REPORT OF NIKOLAIEVSK FIGHT

They proceeded to slaughter the entire intelligentsia and plunderer the whole quarter. They next turned against the Japanese. Their victims fought bravely but in vain. Terrible tortures were inflicted, while a vast mob shrieked vituperations. The Japanese residents took refuge at the Consulate. All their houses were sacked and burned. Finally the mob set fire to the Japanese Consulate and then the Japanese troops, which had hitherto remained quiet, together with armed civilians from the Consulate took the offensive, women assisting.

"For a whole day and night they beat off the Reds but they were gradually decimated. Their ammunition ran out. All who were wounded and many of the wounded committed suicide, the women throwing themselves into the flames. A white flag was hoisted by the few remaining survivors on behalf of the children, but the Reds gave no quarter and the entire garrison was killed."

JAPANESE ACTION DECLARED "ATROCIOUS"

The Nichi-Nichi correspondent describes how Habarovsk, which the Japanese now hold, was "freed from hostile elements." He asserts that the towns were virtually in a state of anarchy efore the Japanese took possession. Red snipers kept up a continuous fusillade from the houses. All the prisons were left unguarded. Machine guns and artillery were mounted in commanding positions against the Japanese. The Japanese lost 500 men in the fighting.

The correspondent admits that "a group of American newspaper correspondents organised an international committee for the purpose of investigating the damage done to Russians, and they pronounced the opinion that the action of the Japanese troops was "atrocious."

The group, he says, included the correspondents of the Associated Press, the Chicago Daily News and the New York World and the representative of the American Red Cross.

But the Nichi-Nichi correspondent dismisses the charge against the Japanese on the ground that the American correspondents "gave credence to wild sensational stories."

PRESIDENT HSU GREETS BRITISH ENVOY TO CHINA

Mr. Beilby Alston Presents Credentials At Brilliant Ceremony

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 21.—Mr. Beilby Alston the British Minister had an audience with President Hsu Shih-chang this morning at which he presented his credentials.

The ceremony was a brilliant one. The President, in the course of a speech, referred to the intimate relations of the two countries for three generations adding:

"The fact that not only do our settlers touch but that an untold number of men of the Chinese race are citizens of the British Empire in the Colonies of the South, gives the two countries a special and unique interests in the consolidation and maintenance of general peace and harmony in the regions of Eastern Asia. May the bonds of friendship which unite the British Empire and China be made imperishable and thus serve the general interest of mankind."

British Bark Laden With Petrol Afire; Crew Take To Boats

(Reuter's Service)

Lourenco Marques, April 17.—The British bark which was reported yesterday in difficulties off Inhambane, was carrying a cargo of petrol which caught fire and burned practically out.

Most of the crew took to the boats and the remainder managed to extinguish the flames. The vessel drifted northwards and was eventually sighted off Mozambique and towed to the mouth of the Limpopo when the cable broke. No report has yet been received from the tug sent to her assistance.

TAXES RAISED IN BRITAIN TO LIGHTEN PUBLIC DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)

for nearly half the net reduction the National Debt.

Mr. Chamberlain estimated that revenue on the existing basis of taxation would amount to £1,341,450,000 and expenditure to £1,177,452,000, leaving £164,000,000 for the reduction of the debt. This was insufficient. He would call on the country for generous efforts to improve credit and to lighten the future burden.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the expenditure on the supply services was formidable but the supply expenditure for 1919/20 represented a reduction of nearly 60 percent on the previous year and the supply expenditure for the current year would show a further reduction of 35 percent on last year. The supply services expenditure amounted to £788,000,000 to which would have to be added £20,000,000, partly to cover the extra cost of unemployment and of the agreement with Australia and New Zealand with regard to the Island of Nauru but mainly to provide for further war bonuses to the public services. Mr. Chamberlain said that he would have to allow for applying £160,000,000 of the surplus £164,000,000 to the raduction of debt in other forms before he could attack the floating debt.

The estimated loss on the Post Office was £11,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain announced an increase in the letter post rate to 2d. for 3 ozs. with an additional ½d. for every oz. above 3; a minimum of 1/- (instead of 9d.) for telegrams; and the doubling of the newspaper post rates to 1d. for 6 ozs. These changes, he estimated, would increase by £6,500,000 the revenue of the Post Office. In addition to the above-mentioned increases, Mr. Chamberlain said that proposals with respect to telephone charges would be submitted to a select Committee. The post-card and printed paper rates would be raised after the International Congress had fixed the foreign rate but it was likely that that for postcards would be 1½d and that for printed papers in proportion.

The petrol tax would be superseded by a license duty on motor vehicles but this would not come into force until January and therefore the existing motor-car taxes and motor-spirit duty would be continued until December 31.

LAND VALUE DUTIES FOUND REVENUELESS

The Land value duties would be repealed as unworkable and practically revenueless.

Referring to interruptions from Labor members Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr Lloyd George fully concurred in this. He added that the mineral right duty would be maintained. The Government, however, attached great importance to State valuation of all land and buildings.

With regard to spirits, Mr. Chamberlain said that the profits of the trade were still unreasonable and therefore the duty would be increased to 72/6 the proof gallon. The price of spirits would thus be raised to 12/6 per bottle. He estimated that the increase would yield £24,500,000 yearly. The beer duty would be raised by 30/- per barrel, which would mean a rise in the retail price of 1d. per pint. This increase, Mr. Chamberlain estimated would produce £30,000,000 yearly. Both increases would operate from to-morrow, April 20.

The Chancellor announced that the wine duty would be doubled and that the duty on sparkling wines would be 50 percent ad valorem. An additional ad valorem duty of 50 percent would be placed on imported cigars with a preferential rebate of one-third on cigars imported from the Dominions and India. There would also be a preferential rebate of one-third on sparkling wines from the Empire. Referring to the wine duties, Mr. Chamberlain said that only consideration for the Allies, especially France and Portugal, had prevented a previous increase but it was impossible further to increase the duties on spirits and beer and leave wine untouched. He estimated that the wine duties would produce £4,100,000 yearly and that the increased cigar duties would produce £500,000 during the current year.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX WILL BE ADOPTED

The income tax of 6/- in the £ would not be changed but a Bill would be introduced carrying out the recommendations of the Income Tax Commission. The exemption limit for married men would be £250 and that for unmarried men £150. Mr. Chamberlain said that he proposed to adopt the recommendations of the Royal Commission with regard to double income-tax. He confidently hoped that the Dominions would adopt the proposals and make relief complete by similar action on their part but, anyhow, he proposed to put into operation immediately and unconditionally the United Kingdom's share of the arrangement.

Where the Dominion rate of taxation did not exceed one half of the United Kingdom rate, relief would be complete. This would cost the Exchequer £2,000,000 yearly. The proposals of the Royal Commission with regard to super-tax would be adopted as well as those on the subject of special allowances to soldiers. The net cost of the changes during the present year would be £2,700,000 and £18,200,000 in a full year. Mr. Chamberlain said that it would be impossible to sanction this loss if he were not assured of making it up by adopting the other recommendations of the Commission.

The excess profits duty would be increased to 6 percent Mr. Chamberlain said that he proposed to introduce a new tax which might in future be substituted for the excess profits tax, namely a corporation tax of 1/- in the £ on the profits of Limited Liability Companies.

The Chancellior proposed that the increase in the excess profits tax should operate from January 1 but in the event of Parliament adopting the measure for a levy on war wealth which was at present being investigated by a Committee of Enquiry, he would be able to reverse his decision with regard to the increase. Assuming the increase to be one of 30 percent he estimated the revenue from it at £220,000,000.

CORPORATION TAX PLAN DIVULGED

Although this tax was temporary a permanent tax was necessary. The Government had sent a mission to Canada and the United States to make investigations in this connection but the methods in use there were found unsuitable to Great Britain. With a view to preventing the proposed corporation tax being too severe a burden on the ordinary shareholder, Mr. Chamberlain proposed that the duty should not exceed 2/- in the £ on profits remaining after the payment of interest and on the dividends on debentures and preference shares. The yield of the new tax was estimated at £50,000,000 for the full year in addition to the excess profits duty and at £35,000,000 for the current year. The changes mentioned would produce a yield for the full year of £198,000,000 while the current year would give a net additional revenue of £76,000,000 and a total revenue of £1,418,000,000. In the current year, Mr. Chamberlain estimated, he would have £234,000,000 for the redemption of debt, £50,000,000 of which would be available for the reduction of the floating debt Moreover as a result of the changes he anticipated that £300,000,000 would be available next year for the reduction of debt, half of which would be available to reduce the floating debt.

FEAR TWO SUCH BUDGETS MIGHT DESTROY EMPIRE

They told him the Chancellor added, that two such Budgets might destroy the Empire but he retorted that twenty such would redeem the whole of the Empire's debt.

He said that he was content to see that after such a war, involving such gigantic financial sacrifices our position was one of unexampled and unequalled strength. It was true that it involved further taxes and sacrifices which would not bring popularity to the Cabinet but he was proud that they had not sought popularity. Their object had been to rise to the level of their great responsibilities so that when they went out of office they would be able to leave their successors with an ample revenue and with the credit of the country second to none. (Loud and continued cheering).

Replying to Sir Samuel Roberts, Unionist member for Ecclesall, Sheffield, Mr. Chamberlain explained that, although twenty contributions like that proposed at present would wipe out the debt, he did not contemply ate after the first great reduction of the debt that they should continue to pay off at a rate which would mean the extinction of the debt in twenty years. When the first great reduction had taken place it would be for the country to consider how far it might relinquish its efforts.

Advertising Club Officers Elected At Annual Meeting

New officers for the ensuing year of the Advertising Club of China were elected at the annual meeting last night held at the Y.M.C.A. The officers are President, Dr. Fong F. Sec; Vice-president, S. P. Westaway; Foreign Secretary, Benton Sanders, Chinese Secretary, C. P. Yeh; Treasurer, J. A. Dissmeyer and Asst. Treasurer, E. S. Ling; Membership committee, J. B. Powell and T. B. Chang; House committee, S. W. Wolfe and B. Y. Lee; Publicity committee, G. Curran and D. K. Wong; Educational committee, C. Crow; Organisation committee, T. M. Knight and C. F. Lin and Vigilance committee, D. D. Patterson and T. Y. Chang.

WAR REGALIA LAUNCHED

The War Regalia, a standard ship constructed by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., for the British Shipping Controller was launched at the company's Pootung yard yesterday. Miss Duff, daughtor of the Commander of the China Squardron of the British Navy, christened the vessel.

'Mary Goes First'

Henry Arthur Jones has a perfect genius in sketching some feature of real English life. He does it all neatly and also with a sympathy and good nature that gives his hearers opportunity to smile with, rather than laugh at the little failings of his race.

Last night the Marie Tempest Company entertained another full house with Henry Arthur Jones comedy "Mary Goes First." It was as usual excellently played by every member of the cast and the setting of the piece was as artistic as it was effective.

I have already given a brief idea of the plot in these columns and it only needs to remind oneself that the whole motif upon which the play is based is "Snobbery" and the snobbery of the rural districts.

Two ladies share honors and they both were so jealous of each other—on the stage—that the audience were immensely tickled by the various passages of arms between them. They provided excellent foils for each other. One of the ladies was Miss Tempest. It is quite impossible to say anything new about this wonderful artiste. She is great in every way.

It gives big pleasure to see Miss Doris Gilham prominent. We have seen the lady in parts which she has always been able to endow with her natural ability but last night as the rather common, or shall we say very common, Lady Bodsworth she gave an altogether splendid portrayal.

Of course Graham Browne was "Dick Whichello" but he is so thorough in every part that he essays that this is stale news. He is like water able to fit his cleverness into the mould that any character demands. He is a distinct actor to the finger tips and always carries conviction.

Very fine work was supplied by Miss Dorothy Hamilton, Miss Armorel Kemp, Messrs. Creagh, Sylvaney, Thompson, Millard, Taylor, Ashton Jarry and especially Roger Barry in the part of Felix.

"Mary Goes First" will be repeated again tonight. On Friday and Saturday "At the Barn" will be produced for the first time here.

Domino.

Empress Of Russia Is Due Here Sunday

The Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services is expected to arrive at Woosung Sunday morning at 6 o'clock and the tender, with incoming passengers, is due at the Customs Jetty about 10 o'clock. The tender, with passengers and mails for Manila and Hongkong, is to leave the Customs Jetty Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock and the Empress will sail for Manila at 2 a.m. Monday. The liner left Yokohama yesterday morning at 6 o'clock and is due at Kobe this morning. As no coolies are on board, the Empress comes direct from Nagasaki to Shanghai, omitting the trip to Tsingtao.

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Protestant Churches Start Drive For Funds In U.S.

Thirty Denominations Unite In Week's Campaign For G$336,777,572, For Future Work

Thirty Protestant denominations will hold a united simultaneous campaign throughout the United States from April 25 to May 2 for funds to carry on the world-wide task of the church. The financial objective will be $336,777,572. Of this amount $175,448,349 is to be paid in 1920. This announcement was made by Lyman L. Pierce, director general of the Campaign.

This is the largest financial goal ever proposed for volunteer giving, being more than twice that of the United War Work Campaign. It is the first objective in which the element of conjecture is absent, for it is based on a scientific survey of the needs of the world.

The denominations taking part are: Advent Christian Church, Northern Baptists, National Baptists, General Baptists, Church of the Brethren, Brethren Church, Christian Church, Congregational Churches, Disiples of Christ, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical Church, Society of Friends in America, Society of Friends in California, Holiness Church, Lutheran Evangelical Synod of North America, General Conference of Mennonites, Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Protestant Church, Free Methodist Church of North America, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (South), Associated Reformed Presbyterian Synod, Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States and Church of United Brethren in Christ.

BASIS OF APPEAL

In making this announcement and in explaining the campaign, the basis of the appeal, and the Interchurch World Movement, Mr. Pierce said:

"When 31 percent of the Protestant Church membership of the country decided that in the interest of economy and efficiency there were certain things which should be undertaken together rather than separately, they brought into existence, as the agency in which they were to co-operate, the Interchurch World Movement. They gave to the Interchurch World Movement, as the first task in this co-operative effort, instructions to make a thorough survey of the whole foreign mission field and of the home field; in short, to find the needs of the whole world. This survey has been vigorously conducted and as a result the co-operating churches have definitely before them their unfinished task at home and abroad.

"The task of the church is the task of all mankind, and so through the united simultaneous financial campaign, 132 boards of various kinds representing these 31 denominations, will make their appeal to the whole nation.

DRIVE STARTS SUNDAY

"These 31 denominational campaigns will be conducted simultaneously from April 25 to May 2, each following its own denominational channels and having full freedom of action. In addition, the campaign will be a United campaign as well.

"It is proposed in every community throughout America to roll on that great friendly constituency which is not directly allied with the Church as members, to take its share in the raising of funds. To this end, in every community, there will be a united simultaneous financial campaign committee. This committee will organise a great citizen division to stand side by side with the denominational divisions in providing the financial objective of each community.

"The raising of the $336,777,000 will be equitably and justly distributed among the states. Each state will make quotas on the same fair basis to each county. The county will make quotas to the communities and the communities will raise the funds through an organisation made up of a number of divisions. Each local church will maintain its identity and be a unit in its denominational division. There will be also the citizens' division which will seek to secure its just share from the community at large.

Cerebrospinal Fever Outbreak Described In Municipal Report

'Flower Day' Birthday Chosen By Chinese As Auspicious For Vaccinations

Reference is made in the monthly report of Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer, to an outbreak of cerebrospinal fever, which recently appeared in serious form in centers up the Yangtsze Valley and developed to a limited extent in the International Settlement. According to the report, which is published in today's Municipal Gazette, four deaths of foreigners occurred in March and 26 among Chinese. The full report follows:

"During March the sub-epidemic prevalence of influenza, which has been present since last November, continued in mild form. Measles has been prevalent. Cases of mild smallpox have been observed and upwards of 2,000 free vaccinations have been done at the Branch Health Offices during the month, large numbers coming on the "Flower Brithday" which is considered by the Chinese an auspicious occasion for vaccination.

"Cerebrospinal fever has made itself conspicuous in Shanghai and many parts of the Yangtsze valley, highly colored reports of its prevalence have been received from many towns and especially from country districts, children and young adults being most susceptible.

"The disease is not highly contagious. Cerebrospinal fever occurs in all civilized countries. The disease lingers indefinitely after an outbreak and in all large cities a moderate number of cases occur every year in the winter and spring.

"Meningitis carriers, persons who have the germ in their throats or noses but who are themselves unaffected, play an important part in transmitting the disease. This makes preventive measures very difficult to carry out. On the other hand few persons are susceptible to infection.

"When contracted, the fatality is high but considerably reduced by the early use of the specific curative serum. Four deaths occurred among foreign residents and 26 among the Chinese. It is probable that the latter figure was exceeded as the disease is not easy to recognise.

Foreign Pressmen Entertained By Students' Union

Patriotic Cause Explained To Newspapermen At Dinner

Members of the local foreign press were guests at a dinner given by officers of the China National Students' Federation and of the Shanghai Students' Union last night at the Carlton Cafe.

Mr. K. Tih and Mr. H. Y. Chen, presidents of the two bodies; Mr. Oong, president of the St. John's branch of the union and Mr. T. P. Kung, chairman of the Deliberative Body of the union spoke on various phases of the student movement. Mr. George Lloyd voiced the sentiments of the foreign journalists and spoke in favor of the students.

Mr. Tih who acted as toastmaster, said that the students have worked since May 4, 1919, for establishment of a democratic constitutional government and invited the sympathy and support of the foreign press.

Mr. Chen described the national and local union. He said that the national federation represents about 4,000,000 students while the local organisation consists of 20,000 members. Sixty schools are members of the union.

Mr. Oong described the activity of the St. John's students. When the strike was called by the union, a vote was taken at a meeting of the student body. Only 10 percent voted against it.

Mr. Kung appealed for war against militarism in the Orient.

Public Band To Play Concert Sunday Night

Concerts to be given by the Municipal Band on next Sunday and on Sunday, May 2, will take place at 9 p.m. instead of 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. V. Siroldo, violinist will be the soloist at the 22nd concert. The complete program follows:

1.—Symphony B. minor No. 6. (Pathetic). Tschaikowsky
- (a) Adagio—Allegro ma non troppo, Andante—Moderato mosso—Andante Allegro Vivo.
- (b) Allegro con grazia
- (c) Allegro molto vivace
- (d) Finale: Adagio lamentoso

2.—Concerto D. Major for Violin with Orchestra
Soloist: Mr. V. Siroldo
- (a) Allegro ma non troopo
- (b) Larghetto
- (c) Finale: Rondo

1.—Capriccio espagnol Rimsky-Korsakow
- (a) Alborada
- (b) Variations
- (c) Alborada
- (d) Scene and Gitano Song
- (e) Asturias Fandango

MAESTRO M. PACI, Conductor.

ITALIAN AVIATOR FLYING TO TOKIO OFF FOR CANTON

Lieut. Ferrarin Due To Leave Hanoi Yesterday—Captain Ranza Reaches Bagdad

(Reuter's Service)

Hanoi, April 20.—Lieutenant Ferrarin arrived at Hanoi on April 18 and will leave for Canton tomorrow, April 21.

Basra, April 16.—Captain Ranza and Lieutenant Marzari arrived here today from Bagdad.

Bagdad, April 13.—Captain Ranza, the Italian airman who was shot down by Kurds and later rescued with his machine by Arabs left today for Basra, the next stage on his flight to Tokio.

With the news from Hanoi of the departure yesterday of Lieutenant Ferrarin for Canton, plans are being rapidly completed for the reception of the first Italian airman engaged in the Rome-Tokio Flight when he arrives here.

The first flyer is expected to land in Kiangwan Monday or Tuesday. Mr. G. A. Bena, acting chairman of the reception committee at Shanghai, has tentatively set the date for the official banquet to be given at the Astor House on Thursday night at 8 o'clock a week from today. If the flyer fails to arrive by then, the arrangements, of course, will have to be cancelled.

The committee on souvenir consisting of Messrs. Y. C. Tong, T. E. Doremus and C. T. Chu has decided to present a massive silver shield to the squadron. The presentation will take place at the official banquet, which will be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of Shanghai. Tickets which sell at $8 each are now procurable from the secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 38 Kiangse Road or members of the committee.

Lieut. Comm. T. S. Chu, chairman of the reception committee, is now in Tsinwangtao to represent the government in welcoming the Dutch Commodore there. He is expected to return to Peking today. After participating in the reception to the British Admiral, Sir Alexander Duff, he will proceed immediately to Shanghai.

Changes Planned In Constitution Of Abstinence League

The regular monthly meeting of the Men's Total Abstinence League was held on the 20th, at 73 Szechuen Road, when Mr. H. Speakman, gave a very interesting address in which he suggested the extension of the league along new lines. After some discussion it was recommended to have the subject presented at the annual meeting in May for consideration and action.

Mr. Speakman advocates the changing of the constitution of the league to include men who are not teetotalers. Under this scheme the name would be changed to suit the new constitution. As the aims of the enlarged society would be different, the means used to realise these aims would also be changed. Mr. Speakman had much to say about how to secure and hold young men coming to this port. Sport, social functions, hobbies, debates and, of course, temperance work would all receive attention.

Between now and May 11—the date fixed for the annual meeting—it would be helpful to have suggestions sent in for consideration. All such may be addressed to the honorary secretary, Men's Total Abstinence League, 73 Szechuen Road.

Sinking Steamer Sends Out S.O.S.

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 17.—The British steamer Hotham Newton, from Ardrossan, has sent out a S.O.S., saying that she is sinking at Lat. deg. 30 degs N. and Long. 12 degs. 45 secs. W. A fast British destroyer has been sent out to attempt to save the crew.

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New Novel By William J. Locke

Hero Of 'The House Of Baltazar' Extravagant In His Devotion

"The House of Baltazar" (John Lane), by William J. Locke, is the history of what the author calls "a disconnected dynamo," his strength, his weaknesses, how he "hitched on to the war and bucked it up." Locke creates the rather fantastic psychology of John Baltazar and leaves most of the analysis to a perplexed public. Baltazar has the necessary characteristics of a Locke hero. He is, for instance, the rare sort of genius that recognises the importance of other lives; his creative instinct is not satisfied with the abstract, but seeks the human outlet of molding a character, and, of course, he loves with an undying ardor. Like the Beloved Vagabond, a difficult love affair drives him into self-exile and transforms his emotional life into one of retrospection. Unlike Paragot, however, he does not deteriorate, but, on the contrary, his mental activities grow even more intense after the emotional cyclone. So far, John Baltazar is fully as real, if not as interesting, as the romantic vagabond. The latter is an artist, an abnormal romanticist, who requires self-expression, but whose self-expression under emotional stress turns morbidly from constructive channels. Baltazar, on the other hand, is essentially a constructive genius and a healthy, normal man. His exile, however, is a far more drastic and unnatural one than that of Paragot. He not only buries himself in China, but cuts off all communications with England for eighteen years. This is carrying eccentricity too far; it is also another evidence of Locke's unique conception of romantic love. With all his extravagances there is something anæmic and unnatural about the Lockian grand passion. A red-blooded lover feels the possessive instinct too strong within him to sacrifice his love for social position or fair name of the object of his devotion, and incidentally, tries to kill the thing he loves with kindness. Grant that Baltazar is passionately in love and that he is a man of alert intelligence and the nature of his exile becomes utterly preposterous.

Baltazar is ignorant of the two years of the war as the result of a vow to isolate himself from the affairs of England for three years. The vow itself is not an impossible one, provided we first accept the validity of an eighteen years' exile in China. Baltazar, in his effort to live nobly and to prop up what even Locke fails to recognise as a weak will, has meted out so many extravagant punishments to himself that it is now second nature. However, the fulfillment of the vow is partially dependent on the unreasoning obedience and moral cowardice of a Chinaman, and Locke's portrayal of Quong Ho is outlandish.

The war finally shakes Baltazar out of abstract mathematics; plunges him into grim realities. The various civilian aspects of the great war, which ordinarily make rather dry reading, gain amazing piquancy seen through the startled eyes of Baltazar. The war adds further interest to the book by ushering in a long-lost son, and Baltazar in his attitude toward Godfrey is naive, sentimental, tremendously loyal; in fact, quite charming, in the true Lockian manner.

"The House of Baltazar" is by no means lacking in interest, but it is far less than Locke's best. The usual charm and riotous humor are creeping out of his style and leaving it a bit heavy. The hero falls too short of both realism and romance, and, in spite of his waywardness and personality, we close the annals of John Baltazar with out imaginations unkindled.

Mrs. Asquith's Autobiography

BY JOHN O' LONDON
(*Editor of John O' London Weekly*)

The most guessed about and talked about of coming books is the autobiography which Mrs Asquith, wife of the Liberal ex-Premier, is now actively writing under a contract with one of London's newest and most adventurous publishers, Thornton Butterworth. Yet, of all the statements made about it, not one has been authorised and few have been correct. I am able, on absolute authority, to give the truth of the matter.

Mrs. Asquith, who was Miss Margot Tennant before her marriage, has now a life-time of exceptional memories to draw upon, and for many years she has been urged by her intimate friends to write of the world in which she has shone with a piquant and wholly individual light. Mrs. Asquith, as the wife of her husband, has of course met countless interesting and distinguished men and women, and she has enjoyed the special friendship of Tennyson, Gladstone, Arthur James Balfour, Lord Morley and many others. But all this might be said of others. The special interest of Mrs. Asquith's forthcoming book, and the restless curiosity it excites, are due to the well understood fact that adventures are to the adventurous in social intercourse as everywhere else, and Mrs. Asquith has always been adventurous, provocative, magnetic, original. And as she has given, so she has received.

MR. BALFOUR DELIGHTED

Yet she has been slow to take up her pen in this enterprise. One of her most ardent persuaders thereto has been Mr. Balfour, who was vastly content when last November he met Mrs. Asquith at Buckingham Palace, on the occasion of the reception of the Shah of Persia, and was told by her that she was taking the plunge. He replied with delighted congratulation, "Margot, you have at last done the right thing." And knowing how vainly for years he had tried to incite her to the task he added: "The publiher who has induced you at last to do it is a genius."

Mrs. Asquith is nothing if not electric, and on the very day of signing her contract she began to write. An early riser by habit she devoted the hours from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. to her work, but soon became so keen on it that she has since worked sometimes seven hours a day. Consequently, the book is well on its way to completion; Mr. Butterworth expects to have it in manuscript on his desk in St. Martin's Lane by the beginning of March, and the literary gossipers are at their wits' end for news and forecasts. A distinguished literary man, whom I am not at liberty to name, who has seen some of Mrs. Asquith's earlier sheets of manuscript has already written to her: "If you can keep it up it will be an amazing book." Lord Morley, in his Wimbledon retreat, is keenly interested in its progress, and has made the like prediction, that Mrs. Asquith's autobiography will be "bright with real knowledge of the world," and that, alike in its strength and weakness, it will never be petty or small. His fatherly advise, based on unrivaled experience of the literary world, has been: "Be sure to trust yourself, and don't worry about the critics."

The book will be new from beginning to end, a recent statement that it will include reminiscences which have already appeared in two London magazines being quite incorrect. It will be in one volume, illustrated with portraits and with reproductions of drawings by Mrs. Asquith herself and others, together with a few fac-similes of letters. Mr. Butterworth has hopes of issuing it in May, though it is possible that next September will be preferred.

• • •

E. V. Lucas, whom Edmund Gosse in reviewing his latest book, "The Phantom Journal," has just pronounced to be more proficent in the pure art of the essayist than any one who has written since R. L. Stevenson died, will shortly be in America. When I last met him, not so many weeks ago, in Hatchard's bookshop, in Piccadilly, he told me that he thought he would be going to Spain soon, but this scamper was to be only a substitute for a visit to India in which he had been frustrated. He is now on his way to India, after all, also to Japan, and will return through the States. It is safe to expect from him at least three books as a result of this wide tour written with all the charm and penetrative observation which mark his "Wanderer" studies of France, Holland and Italy. Mr. Lucas has an eye for life possessed by very few writers; it amounts to genius, for his is constructive observation. His brain and heart know what to do with all he sees and they tell him what to see. To walk along a London street with Mr. Lucas, or to lunch with him in a restaurant, is to be with a critic of life who misses nothing. He orders a meal with exactly those kinds of carefulness, whim and intention with which he writes an essay. Our common friend Clement K. Shorter, has just said of Lucas that he has had the most entrancing career as a man of letters of any living writer in England.

AN AUTHOR'S BANK ACCOUNT

That remark brings back to me the days, 'round about 1893, when Lucas came to London to be a student at University College. We roamed the sunny slopes of Highgate together very often, and I was privy to an important event, as it then seemed to both of us, in his career—his opening of his first account at a Highgate branch bank. He said to me, when it was done, "I will write you my first cheque," and he did. It was for one million pounds, and I framed it. I have often, since, threatened to cash it. Not very long afterward we were passing this bank late at night and were surprised to see its windows lighted up. "What can they be doing?" I asked. And Lucas replied, with a sardonic chuckle, "I expect they are trying to find my balance."

• • •

The two real recreations of the British people today are football and fiction. The happy idea of combining them has occurred to Sydney Horler, one of our most rising short story writers, and with the example of the late Nat Gould's success as a horseracing novelist in his mind he is likely to do well. Already his halfback heroes and his pavilion heroines and his mud effects and his ever collaborating ball have brought him success. Horler tells me that he can get more drama, color and general human interest out of football, and the men who make their living by playing it, than out of the over-plowed sands of London's suburbs and West End life. The Saturday afternoon heroes of the frenzied league matches are heroes ready made, and they are very much his friends. Referees and other officials are sending him their experiences unasked, and managers of famous teams offer him the hospitality of their grounds. He has begun to supply an unsuspected want, but the truth is that the British masses want football in every form in which they can get it.

A LOST MANUSCRIPT

A remarkable misfortune has befallen Colonel T. E. Laurence, the young Oxford graduate who has been called "the uncrowned king of Arabia" and whose exploits have been made familiar to Americans by the lectures of Mr. Lowell Thomas, who was with both Laurence and Allenby in their campaigns against the Turco-German forces. For some time the leading editors here have been trying to induce Laurence to tell his wonderful story of here he raised an army of 200,000 Arabs and led them. But Lauence was as shy of publicity as he was of the decorations which a grateful country wanted to bestow upon him and which he succeeded in evading until some time after the close of the war. It seemed that the incurable modesty of this young man would prevent the world from ever obtaining a first-hand account of his historic achievements. But some friend at last persuaded him to set down in writing his life-story, which must be easily the most romantic individual narrative of the war. He wrote it—and now he has lost it! Just lost it.

Laurence left the manuscript lying on the seat of a Great Western Railway carriage in which he had been traveling. By the time he had noticed his lost the train had gone and since then nothing has been heard of the manuscript. It was all in Laurence's handwriting and he has no copy! It may be that the finder is so engrossed in the reading of it that it has not occurred to him to discover the owner, assuming that he is ignorant of Laurence's identity. Perhaps, as Carlyle did under a similar, calamity, he will take up his pen and begin all over again, and a hundred years or so hence somebody rummaging amongst some old papers will come across the lost manuscript which will be bought up by an American collector for a fabulous sum.

A PSYCHIC NOVEL

Spirit World Enters Into Alma Newton's Tale

The world of sense and the world of spirit are often merged in Alma Newton's new story, "A Jewel in the Sand" (Dufield). The occult influence that is perceptible in the author's earlier works, "The Blue String" and "Memories," is extremely pronounced; and the reader many ometimes wonder whether he is reading a novel or a record of psychical experiences.

The book is written somewhat n the form of an autobiography. The heroine is introduced with a few somber and mysterious touches that suggest a poem or tory by Edgar Allan Poe. Then she sets out to tell the story of her life. Driven from her home by the unsympathetic attitude of her family she passes through a series of adventures in which the spiritual element generally predominates over the physical. There is a curious fleshless unreality about her narrative. Even when she describes the most normal actions contact with another world never seem very far distant.

The heroine is abnormally sensitive to the atmosphere of houses, to color effects, to anything that may possess a certain psychical significance. She possesses an extraordinary intuitive faculty, and she is usually able to apprehend tragic occurrences at the moment they take place. Readers with a taste for the eerie and the mysterious will doubtless derive considerable enjoyment from Miss Newton's story, which is characterised by some of the qualities that make up the fascination of Algernon Blackwood. On the other hand, those of us who have more fleshly minds may find the author's style somewhat too tenuous and obscure, may grow a trifle weary of a story built up out of "such stuff as dreams are made on."

A NOVEL ABOUT GENIUS

Elsie Singmaster's Story Better In Conception Than in Execution

By REBECCA DRUCKER

Genius itself is no more rare than an adequate novel about genius. Perhaps only one can beget the other. Nevertheless writers of lesser gifts continue to be drawn to test their strength on this subject.

Miss Singmaster, in her novel, "Basil Everman" (Houghton-Mifflin Company), skirts the main difficulty by not attempting a life study. Her man of genius who gives her book its name is a ghost, an influence, a figure seen by reflection twenty years after he has died obscurely and untimely. Until he is suddenly discovered and trumpeted for immortality by a discerning literary clique he has lived only in the memory of a bitter elder sister, who has brooded over the sins his strange temperament led him to commit against the small town conventions of their family. It is her fate to see genius flame up again in her son. Her struggle to save him from such tragic failure to the righteousness she understands makes the theme of the story.

It is a theme for a phychologist—one, too, willing to break literary ground in the realistic treatment of motherhood. That Miss Singmaster is not. She sees the drama, but not the process of it. She is sentimental, and all the tyranny and triesome medling of a singularly harsh and narrow woman must appear noble because done in the name of motherhood.

This and a superfluous mystery about the paternity and legitimacy of the heroine make a story of uneven quality. It does not reach the distinction for which it aims. But the aim itself, in American writing, is something of a distinction.

'DUDS' ON THE SCREEN

"Duds," Henry C. Rowland's novel which was recently published by the Harpers, has just been put on the screen. "Duds" is the story of a German loot-smuggling combine, and of how Captain Phines Plunkett, U. S. A. better known as "Phœbe," broke it up with the opposition of one beautiful woman and the aid of another.

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News Brevities

Members of the Rotary Club will visit the works of the China General Edison Company today following the usual weekly tiffin at the Cafe Parisien.

• • •

Mr. Wei Tsung-tsu, one of the Chinese peace delegates at Versailles who has been appointed Chinese Minister to Belgium, arrived in Shanghai last night.

• • •

M. Boppem the French Minister, is expected to arrive in Shanghai this morning.

• • •

The Denniston Players will open at Hongkong in "Up in Mabel's Room" on Monday night.

• • •

The Governor of Hongkong will make his annual inspection of the Hongkong Police at the Central Police Station compound tomorrow afternoon. Long service medals will be distributed.

• • •

Milk from 17 Shanghai dairies examined in the Municipal laboratory last month was adulterated, according to the report of Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer, published in the Municipal Gazette today.

• • •

After May first all persons desiring to carry firearms are required to take out a license under bylaw XXXIV, according to a Municipal notification published today.

• • •

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

• • •

Shareholders of the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at 71 Szechuen Road.

• • •

The fourth annual general meeting of the Far Eastern Insurance Company, Ltd., will take place on Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

• • •

The Shanghai Women's Temperance Union will have their annual garden fete at McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Road, on May 8.

• • •

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall.

• • •

Of the four applications for third-class tavern licenses the Watch Committee has recommended two for approval and that two others be refused. The applications of the Cafe Paulista, at P448 Nanking Road, and M. Y. San and Company, 37 Nanking Road, are recommended for approval. Those disapproved are: U. Kawai, Japanese, K257 Boone Road, and Lydia Rogowenko, Russian, 1105-1106 Broadway.

• • •

The resignations of Messrs. S. A. Trumper and L. A. Lyall of their seats on the Municipal Salaries Commission owing to pressure of work have been accepted by the Council with regret. Mr. F. A. Butcher has accepted the Council's invitation to serve on the commission.

First Vessel Of Round-The-World Service Due Today

Pacific Mail Freighter West Kasson Is Pathfinder Ship Of New Line

The Pacific Mail freighter West Kasson, pathfinder ship of a newly established round-the-world service, will dock here today on the third leg of the long voyage which began at Baltimore, Maryland, January 28 last. The West Kasson, under command of Captain W. A. Paulsen, is a Shipping Board boat and like other vessels that the Pacific Mail is putting into the round-the-world line is of about 8,500 tons. She brings to Shanghai about 1,000 tons of steel and miscellaneous cargo and will sail from here for Hongkong in a few days.

It is the purpose of the Pacific Mail to despatch one ship each month in the new service circling the globe and the second vessel to start from Baltimore is the West Boro, now en route for the Orient. Ultimately six vessels are to be placed in this service so that one vessel will leave Baltimore about every three weeks.

The vessels in the new service will go from Baltimore to San Francisco, to Honolulu, Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila, Java, Singapore, ports in India, through Suez and the Mediterranean to Marseilles, Liverpool and back to Baltimore.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

Representative of General Wang Chuan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh and General Chang Ching-yao, Tuchun of Hunan, have both denied that their province had anything to do with the League of Right Tuchuns.

The authorities have telegraphically urged Admiral Liu Kwan-hsiun to proceed to Fukien. It is understood that he will be commissioned to negotiate with Southwestern Navy.

Mr. Chuang Chin-koo, Charge D'Affaires at Tokio, reports that the concensus of opinion in Japan is opposed to the Japanese policy in Siberia and will openly declare its opposition in the near future.

Japanese troops and Bolsheviki are still fighting bitterly in the region of China. The decision is slightly in favor of the Japanese.

The Ministry of Communications proposes to introduce a resolution at the coming International Postal rights in China.

Only 100 old Parliamentarians are left in Canton now. The Military Government is doing every thing it can to urge them to remain behind. However, they are all seeking for their departure.

Admiral Lin Pao-yi has resigned as Tuchun of Fukien from the Military Government and has refused to attend the meeting of the Administrative Council, because of the action of the Kwangtung troops in pressing upon South Fukien.

300,000 Babies Die Every Year

Unnecessarily! Three hundred thousand babies in this country alone die unnecessarily every year.

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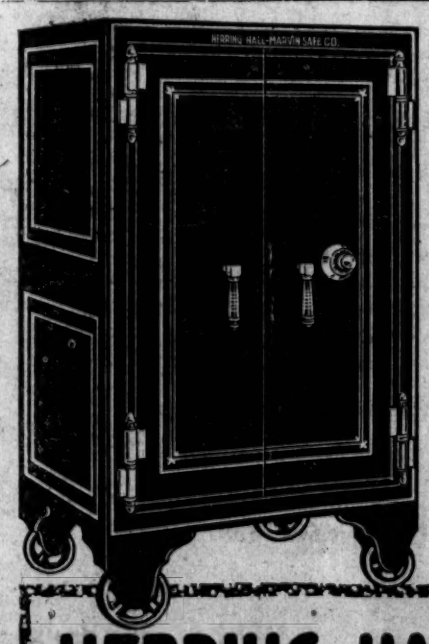

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Wednesday, April 21.

From the appended list of gallops this morning, it will be seen that owners are now endeavoring to get a line on their ponies. Owners, however, could not get their jockeys to turn up this morning but as far as this is concerned, they must not overlook the fact that farewell dinners to two of our popular owner-riders took place on Tuesday night and therefore a legitimate excuse can be advanced for the delinquents. Needless to say, next Saturday's Gallops will be much more interesting, as with jockeys up, ponies will no doubt show their true form. Today's trials follow:

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	1½ miles	1¾ miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Wild Night	boy	38.3	1.15.3	1.49.3	2.19.4		..	..	..	30.1
Thermometer	boy	37.3	1.16.2	1.53.4	2.29.2	3.01.4	..	..	..	*32.2
Cadzew's Glen	boy	41.2	1.23.3	2.02	2.35.2	3.05	..	..	..	29.3
Wilson	boy	37.2	1.16.3	1.51.4	2.23.4	2.53.4	..	..	..	30
Play Thing	boys	36.1	1.12.3	1.46.4	2.16.3		..	..	..	29.4
Clouded Amber	JC	37.2	1.13	1.47	2.21.2		..	..	..	34.2
Vulcanite	boy				2.19.2		..	..	..	32.2
The Flyer	boy	36	1.09.1	1.42.4	2.14.4		..	..	..	32
The Heron	WH	36.2	1.10	1.42	2.12		..	..	..	30
Triumph	boy	37	1.12	1.44.3	2.15.2		..	..	..	30.4
Tudor King	boy	34	1.12.1	1.50.1	2.25.3	2.57.2	..	..	..	31.4
Young Alf	boy	36	1.09.3	1.41.3	2.13		..	..	..	31.2
Tomahawk	TH	38.4	1.14	1.47	2.18.4		..	..	..	31.4
Riposte	GW	33.4	1.06	1.39.1	2.12		..	..	..	32.4
Vindictive	boy				2.12		..	..	..	32.4
Walcot	boy	38	1.16.1	1.51.2	2.25.4	2.59.4	(last 1¼ of 1½)		(whole time 3.38.4)	34
Woodland King	boy	37.2	1.14.3	1.49.3	2.23.2	2.54.1	..	..	..	30.4
Pavelek	boy	37.3	1.10.1	1.43.4	2.15.4		..	..	..	32
Rouble	SAS	34	1.08	1.41	2.12.4	2.45	..	..	..	32.1
The Eagle	WH	36	1.11.2	1.45.4	2.18.4		..	..	..	33
Colinton	boy	33	1.05.1	1.37.3	last ¾ of 1		..	..	..	*32.2
Comedy King	boy	33.2	1.07.3	1.40	2.12.1	2.44.1	..	..	..	32
Bydand	JKB	41.3	1.19.2	1.54.3	2.25.3		(last mile of 1¼)		..	30.4
Florida	FV	36	1.11.2	1.43.3	2.15.2		..	..	..	31.4
Churchill	boy	36.3	1.11.4	1.47.3	2.21.3	2.56	3.27.3	..	..	31.3
Ho'on	boy	37.4	1.10.3	1.44.3	2.16.2		..	..	..	31.4
Cape Horn	TH	39.2	1.15	1.48.4	2.20.1		..	..	..	31.2
Mocoasin	boy				2.20.1		..	..	..	31.2
Hallowe'en	boy	35	1.09	1.41	2.14	2.46	..	..	..	32
Coriander	SBMB	34	1.09.3	1.47	2.23.1	2.59.1	3.31.1	..	..	32
Father John	SAS	35	1.06.4	1.39	2.13.3		..	..	..	34.3
Mazurek	boy	40	1.16.1	—	2.22	3.53.3	..	..	..	31.3
The Prelate	boy					2.53.3	..	..	..	31.3
Tyneside	AJPH	32	1.05.3	1.38.3	2.11	2.43.1	..	..	..	32.1
Ross-Shire	RMD	36.3	1.14	1.50.2	2.24.4	2.56.3	..	..	..	31.4
Red Coat	boy					2.56.3	..	..	..	31.4
The Ptarmigan	WH	39.1	1.15	1.48	2.17.4		..	..	..	29.4
Guldborg	boy	37.1	1.13	1.47.2	2.20.2	2.52	..	..	..	31.3
Seabird	JKB	38	1.15.1	1.52.3	2.21	2.53.4	..	..	..	32.4
Hongkong Chief	SBMB	37	1.11.1	1.44.4	2.16.4		..	..	..	32
Spartan King	boy	34.1	1.09.2	1.42	2.13.3	2.46.1	..	..	..	32.3
Wild Irishman	boy	34.3	1.10.4	—	2.19.2	2.52	..	..	..	32.3
Colombo	SAS	39	1.16	1.51.3	2.26.2	2.59.2	..	..	..	33
Gladiator	AJPH	37.1	1.11.3	1.43.3	2.14.2		..	..	..	30.4
White Spear	FV	37	—	1.45.1	2.17		..	..	..	31.4
The Cornerake	WH	37.1	1.12.1	1.43.3	2.14.4		..	..	..	31.1
The Merlin	boy				2.14.4		..	..	..	31.1
Victor	M	38.1	1.16.2	1.53.1	2.30	3.04.1	..	..	..	34.1
Fifeshire	RMD	39	—	1.47.3	2.19.2		..	..	..	31.4
Tryllie II.	boy	37	1.16.2	1.54	2.30	3.04	3.36	..	..	32
Jet	boy	39.1	1.14.2	1.48.1	2.18.4		..	..	..	30.3
The Camel	boy	—	1.16	1.50.4	2.23.3	2.57.3	..	..	..	34
The Dandy Bird	JKB	32	1.02.4	1.35.3			..	..	..	32.1
Coriolanus	SBMB	42	1.20.2	1.54	2.25.4		..	..	..	31.4
Dutch Chief	SAS	37.2	1.14	1.48.2	2.21.4	2.55	..	..	..	33.1
Victoria	boy	39	—	1.40.2	2.20.3		..	..	..	30.1
Caprice	TH	35	1.08	1.40			..	..	..	32
Dinty Moore	RMD	37.3	1.13.3	1.48.2	2.20.2		..	..	..	32
Old Bill	boy	40	1.15	1.49.4	2.20.2		..	..	..	30.3
The Lad	boy				2.21		..	..	..	31.1
Wild Cat	MOS	—	—	—	2.21	2.53	..	..	..	32
The Oriole	WH	43.4	1.31.2	2.15.2	2.53.1	3.23	..	..	..	29.4
Exchequer Bill	boy	39	1.15	1.49.2	2.19		..	..	..	29.3
Naughty Thing	boy	37	1.11	1.44	2.17		..	..	..	33
Haughty Thing	boy	37	1.11	1.44	2.18		..	..	..	34
Saucy Thing	boy	38	1.16	1.52	2.25		..	..	..	33
Silly Thing	boy	39	1.16	1.51	2.23		..	..	..	32
Soft Thing	boy	39	1.17	1.54	2.30	3.01	..	..	..	31
Jock Scott	AJPH	39	1.16	1.51	2.21		..	..	..	30
Inniskilling	boy	37	1.15.3	1.53	2.23.4	3.00.1	..	..	..	31.2
Barlin	boy	38.1	1.14.4	1.49.2	2.21.2	2.53.3	..	..	..	32.1
Lincolnshire	WH	33.3	1.05	1.411			..	..	..	36.1
Tadpole	RMD	41.4	1.17.2	1.50.1	2.21.3		..	..	..	31.2
La Vesle	boy	41	1.17	1.50	2.21.3		..	..	..	31.3
The Dodo	boy	34	1.07.3	1.41.2	2.13.3	2.47	..	..	..	33.2
Wild Englishman	boy			1.47.4	2.18.1		..	..	..	30.2

*On the inside course.

MANY CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL STAFF

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are announced in today's Municipal Gazette:

Fire Department.—The following are appointed supervising firemen under agreements from April 11:

C. Caynes
C. Kinnaird
R. H. Miles
S. M. Vincent

Police Department.—Long leave is granted to Sergeant G. C. Holt from April 18.

Public Works Department.—The service of probationary Assistant Inspector R. H. Woods will terminate on May 15.

Electricity Department.—The resignation of Mr. W. J. Williams, chief assistant engineer, is accepted with effect from May 28.

Public Band.—Long leave is granted to Musician L. Cattapan from April 22.

The temporary service of Musician F. Wandrachek terminated on March 31.

Mr. P. Brunelli is appointed musician on six months' probation from April 1.

Educational Department.—Long leave is grated to Miss A. M. Manning, assistant mistress in the Public School for Girls, from June 19.

Long leave is granted to Mrs. F. L. Garner, assistant mistress in the Public School for Boys, and Mr. D. Drake, assistant master in the Public School for Boys, from June 21.

MARINE CHANGES OF WEEK

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company-second officer of the Toonan, Mr. A. Russell, to acting chief officer; second officer of the Kianghsin, Mr. H. P. Graham, transferred to the Toonan; Mr. A. L. Letchford appointed third officer of the Kianghsin; second officer of the Kiangyu, Mr. E. J. Hickey, to chief officer; from home leave, Mr. E. A. Park, to chief engineer of the Kwangtah.

BRITISH COLONEL TO INSPECT S.V.C.

Units To Participate In Annual Review At Race Course Saturday Afternoon

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps will be inspected at the Race Course Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Wyndham of the British Army, who arrived here yesterday from Hongkong.

Major General Sir Francis Ventris, commander of British troops in South China, was invited to make the inspection and in a letter to the Municipal Council stated that he was unable to accept and had delegated Lieutenant Colonel Wyndham to represent him.

Regulation Forbids Use Of Cut-Out On Motor Cars Here

The use of cut-out or other device providing an open exhaust on automobiles is prohibited beginning May first, by a Municipal Council regulation issued this morning. The regulation is in the form of an amendment to motor vehicle license conditions and follows:

"That proper precautions be taken to prevent exhaust pipes discharging in such a manner as to cause annoyance to the public. The use of a cut-out or other device providing an open exhaust is prohibited.

Police Search For Dead In Wreckage Of Billiard Saloon

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 17.—The police are still searching the wreckage of the billiard saloon which collapsed at Wolverhampton yesterday. Two persons were killed while 15 injured were taken to hospital.

China Prepares To Let Germans Enter

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 21.—Regulations governing the entry of Germans in to China will shortly be promulgated, providing that applications from Germans shall be made to Chinese Diplomatic and consular officers abroad, who, if they are satisfied, will issue permits. Applications from repatriated Germans and other doubtful cases, however, will be referred to the Waichiaopu and the Neiwupu.

Reverend H. Bunce New Principal Of Medhurst College

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 17.—The Reverend H. Bunce has been appointed principal of Medhurst College, Shanghai.

International Savings Plans Big Expansion In Southern China

Mr. L. C. Winters of the Shanghai office of the International Saving Society will leave for Canton in a few days to open headquarters for South China. He will be the district manager for the South and is to direct the extensive expansion planned by the I.S.S. in South China. Mr. Winters arrived from Hongkong a few days ago after an extensive inspection trip which led to the establishment of district headquarters in Canton.

HEADACHE FOR DAYS

A Sign of Distressed Nerves.

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery than nervous neuralgic, or sick headaches. Only those who have endured suffering for days at a stretch realise the agony of the victims. Light and noise increase the pain; food is unthought of, for it only adds to the distress. When the attack is on there is little to be done until it passes away. This may mean hours, or it may mean days.

Nearly every victim of headache suffers from thin blood, also weak nerves, the latter being the result of the former. The most successful treatment therefore, for headaches is a remedy that will rebuild the blood so that it can nourish the starved nerves.

This process of strengthening thin blood and weak nerves is being accomplished on all sides by Dr Williams' pink pills for pale people These pills contain the elements that make new blood; and as the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, Dr. Williams' pink pills have been found invaluable in a wide range of diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism after-effects of influenza, neuralgia and neurasthenia or nervous breakdown.

If you are not fit Dr. Williams pink pills will help you to health Get a supply now from any dealer or direct and post free, one bottle for $1.50. (six for $8) from Dr Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

"Nerves and Their Needs" is a little book that will help you to avoid nerve troubles. Send a post card for a free copy of it to the above address.

Announcement!

We are now agents for the

Pioneer Rubber Mills

(Formerly Bowers Rubber Works)

and will stock their well-known brands

of

"COPPER QUEEN" Rubber Belting

"SKOOKUM" Piston Rod Packing

and general line of mechanical rubber goods including sheet packings, steam and water hose, etc.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai and Outports

C. ISMER & Co.

Watchmakers & Jewellers,
NANKING ROAD

Our firm has been known in China as Expert Watch Makers for the last 33 years. We make a speciality of repairing and cleaning Ship's Chronometers and other High Grade Timepieces, Scientific Instruments and all Watches and Clocks.

Jewelery repaired or made new in Gold and Platinum settings.

Best workmanship guaranteed. Reasonable charges.

26615

"Who are the agents?"

This familiar query will be answered by this

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.

ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Addiaz, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Hector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Dennison's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell.);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War," Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular Series);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
American Book Company, New York
G. & C. Merriam Co. Springfield
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company

BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
International Correspondence Schools

BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Menihan Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

CANAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golofina Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Wallem & Co.
Melachrino: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11e Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY
A. Adler's Diamond Cutting Factory, Antwerp.
The Lazard Godchaux Co.

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11e Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
merican Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Goochaux Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Rosco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Dayer
Soon Brothers Co.
Palatine Aniline & Chemical Corporation Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Societe Anonyme de Couleurs D'Aniline and Produits Chemiques, Brussels
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meriau, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

EDUCATIONAL
Alexander Hamilton Institute
A. D. Sharpe, Astor House

ELECTRICAL DEVICES.
Asylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sanzamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co. Ltd.
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co. (Brascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T.E.M.A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unitectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Hunter—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Bronx—T. E. M. A.

EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Elec Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

GLASS
Hires Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co
Emile Reznikers & Co., Charleroi, Belgium.
The Lazard-Godchaux Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Confitea Lang
China Book Co. Ltd.
The New Elison Phonograph,
J. A. S. Alves, 11 Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Theroz Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bona, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Soon Brothers Co.

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.

LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, RICE
Engelburg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hogarth, (Heralds & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Nonk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros., Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Cheesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meriau, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Eden Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Filing,
Boswell & Co., Ltd., 40, Kiangse Rd.
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Barroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Rouse Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Caribonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co. 29 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
Boston Varn Co., (Ivanize)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Velavine—T. E. M. A.

PAPER
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Ronco Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road,
B. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
Maison de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Rector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co.

PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Morette, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
P. S. Errickson Shanghai Manager
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Sampe Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Pa. Toda Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Compo } Certain-teed Products Corp.
Scout Roofings }
American Trading Co.

ROLLED STEEL
R.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Hatner Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe

-:- In The United States Court For China -:-

A. Tilton Steele,
Plaintiff,
vs.
American Trading Company,
Defendant.
Cause No. 198
DECISION
Filed April 20, 1920.
Clerk.

SYLLABUS

1. Contracts:—Employment. A contract of employment as "Chief Accountant of our Shanghai office" for three years at a minimum compensation of $10,000, conditioned upon the employe "doing his work in an efficient and satisfactory way" cannot be terminated by the employer on a ground independent of the "way" in which the accountapt did his work.
2. The measure of damage in an action by the employe for the wrongful termination of such a contract (as distinguished from an action for salary) is the amount he would have received thereunder, viz. $10,000 less any payments and outside earnings.
3. Onus probandi, The employer has the burden of proving what other employment the employes might obtain.
4. Exchange. Where such contract is silent as to the rate of exchange the evidence must show that the minds of the parties met independently on a specific rate before it can be applied.
5. Pleading. Immaterial avermenas are not admitted by a failure to deny and an averment must be clear and unequivocal to support a judgment on the pleadings.
6. Arbitration and Award. Where the matter submitted is the amount due under two contracts and the arbitrator merely refers one of them to a third party and leaves proof to be taken elsewhere as regards the other, there is no valid award.

Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose by Mr. Fessenden, and Rodger & Haskell by Mr. Haskell, for plaintiff.
Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan for defendant.

ROBINGIER, J:

Plaintiff sues for the breach o a contract of employment evidenced in part by the following instrument:

San Francisco, Cal.
May 27, 1918.

Mr. A. Tilton Steele,
PRESENT.
Dear Sir:

Confirming the writer's conversations with you during the past few days, we have employed you as follows:—

Position:—Chief Accountant of our Shanghai office, the duties of which office you are to take up as quickly as possible, proceeding herefrom for Shanghai within about thirty days.

Duration of Employment:—Three years from July 1, next or earlier if the time of your departure from San Francisco for Shanghai hereunder be earlier. Should you not leave San Francisco for Shanghai hereunder prior to July 1, your salary will commence on July 1.

Compensation:—Two Hundred and Fifty ($250.00) Dollars U. S. Gold per month for the first year and for the second and third year adjustments of salary to be made at the end of the first and second year, as may be mutually agreed; your compensation, however, not to be less than Ten Thousand ($10,000) Dollars for the entire period of three years.

Satisfactory Service:—The undertakings herein contained on our part are all conditioned upon your doing your work in an efficient and satisfactory way.

Transportation to Shanghai:—In addition to salary as herein provided, we will provide you with first-class transportation to Shanghai.

Bond:—It is a condition of your employment that you give any bond the Company may require, the Company paying the premium thereon.

Yours truly,
AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
(Pacific Coast)
LOUIS A. WARD,
Vice President & Manager.

Confirmed and Accepted:—
A. TILTON STEELE.

In its answer defendant alleged that this instrument was executed not by it, but by a distinct corporation, viz., the American Trading Company (Pacific Coast). But at the trial defendants executive head in Shanghai testified that plaintiff's employment was authorized by defendant's president. On August 5 following the execution of said instrument and, pursuant to its terms, plaintiff sailed from Seattle for Shanghai but while en route received a radiogram from defendant's Vice President at Yokohama reading:

"This (there?) is probability your being required Tokio office for few months before going Shanghai please be prepared to leave ship in Yokohama Blake American Trading."

Following an interview at Yokohama defendant's Vice-President wrote plaintiff the following letter, after receiving which, he testifies, (pp. 4 & 5) he worked at the Tokio Office until May 3, 1919:

"Tokio, August 27, 1918
A. Tilton Steele, Esq.,
PRESENT.
Dear Sir:—

We beg to confirm our conversation of yesterday's date with reference to your temporary employment in this office.

Compensation:—The Compensation provided for in your original contract made with Mr. L. A. Ward, Vice-President and Manager of the American Trading Company of the Pacific Coast on May 27 calls for a salary of $250 Gold per month, or a salary of not less than $10,000 for the three years' period of your contract. We have arranged that you are to receive $250.00 Gold at exchange 50, which is the equivalent of Yen 500.00 per month together with an additional allowance of yen 150 per month to cover any additional expenses which you may be put to owing to the change in your plans. The two items above mentioned will make a total of Yen 650 per month which you will receive while you are in the employ of our Tokio office.

Term of Employment:—As explained to you, we wish you to remain in Tokio during the time that Mr. Boyd is absent on holiday which we estimate will be about six months. This time will, of course, apply on your three years' term as mentioned in your original contract.

Traveling Expenses: Any legitimate traveling expenses incurred by you on behalf of the company will be refunded to you.

General: It is understood between us that this temporary arrangement does not prejudice any verbal understanding which you may have had with Mr. Ward or with Mr. Burns prior to your departure from San Francisco.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
American Trading Company
D. H. Blake.
Vice President.

Meanwhile the said Vice President wrote plaintiff as follows:

"Tokio, March 19, 1919.
A. Tilton Steele, Esq.,
American Trading Co.,
Tokio.

Dear Sir: With reference to our conversation of a few days ago, we beg to confirm what we told you at that time, to the effect that we had received word from Mr. Burns, Agent of our Shanghai Office, that as he had made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Manley to remain with the Company, he did not now want you to come to Shanghai.

We also confirm our statement that as soon as Mr. Boyd returns to his position in Tokio, probably about the end of April, we shall have no further use for your services here.

We cannot say what your recourse will be under your contract, but, as intimated the other day, the writer will be glad to render you such assistance as he can in order to effect a mutually satisfactory settlement—but before anything can be done in this connection it will be necessary for you to make some suggestions in the premises.

We remain,
Yours very truly,
American Trading Company,
D. H. Blake,
Vice President

Plaintiff testifies that he later went to Shanghai and offered by telephone to carry out his contract with defendant but was told not to come and this is confirmed by defendant's agent in Shanghai. Plaintiff's employment, as we have seen was as "Chief Accountant of our Shanghai Office," and was "conditioned upon your, (his) doing your work in an efficient and satisfactory way." Is it possible to decide that he was unable so to do the work of that particular position when he was given no opportunity to do it?

Plaintiff's counsel contends that . . . "It is established beyond a shadow of a doubt by the evidence, the conduct of defendant, and defendant's pleadings that the defendant not only regarded the letter of August 27, 1918 and the original contract as a separate and distinct agreement but acted accordingly even to the extent of denying being a party to the original agreement. . . . and . . . that evidence of unsatisfactory services under one contract, performed in one country and under certain conditions is neither competent nor relevant to prove that services to be performed in another country under different conditions, even though for the same Company, would be unsatisfactory." . . .

But even if it be conceded, as defendant's counsel urges, that the letter of August 27 was merely a supplemental agreement to the original contract," can we import into the former all the terms of the latter? For the former was not "conditioned upon" plaintiff's "doing his work in an efficient and satisfactory way." And it contained no clause authorizing defendant to discharge plaintiff within the term of his "temporary employment" which was "during the time that Mr. Boyd is absent." Again, and more important still, can we import into the original contract of employment as "Chief Accountant of our Shanghai office" the condition of "doing his work in an efficient and satisfactory way" as chief accountant in the Tokio office under a separate, even if supplemental, agreement, so as to justify exclusion from the former for unsatisfactory service in the latter? Such an attempt seems to approach dangerously near that forbidden process of making a new contract for the parties.

But even were we to do so we could not enlarge the condition of the original contract that plaintiff should do "his work in an efficient and satisfactory way." Counsel contends that "the Court has merely to inquire . . . whether or not the defendant was dissatisfied" and that we cannot decide whether defendant should have been satisfied." But under a clause like this, which authorised discharge, not if defendant was "dissatisfied" with plaintiff, but only if the latter failed to do "his work in an efficient and satisfactory way," we must as we read decisions, "inquire" and "decide" whether the discharge was really because of the "way" plaintiff did his "work" or on some other ground.

We find very little in the evidence as to the "way" in which plaintiff did his "work" as Chief Accountant even in Tokio. Most of the criticisms of him relate to other matters than his actual work as chief accountant. The Shanghai agent of defendant testified that he objected to plaintiff "on account of his personality." But his "personality" was not a ground for dismissal, even under the original contract, unless it rendered his work as chief accountant inefficient and unsatisfactory.

Counsel invokes a written statement prepared by defendant's Vice President for the arbitration proceedings hereafter mentioned. This document is dated May 10, 1919, after plaintiff was discharged, and it is objected to as not properly in evidence. But we shall notice it as the Vice President's last and most carefully prepared statement of his objections to plaintiff and one which he would partly have improved upon had he testified in Court.

The criticism of plaintiff in the statement may be summarised as follows: (1) Desire to change the system of accounting; (2) tardiness in attendance and "disregard of our office rules" (particulars not given); (3) writing letters about the office to the Vice President of the American Trading Co. (Pacific Coast). As to the first, plaintiff claims in his testimony that the system of accounting needed improvement. There is no evidence that he was mistaken. On the contrary his proposals appear not to have been unwelcome even up to the time he left the Tokio Office. On April 12 and again on April 30 he wrote regarding the matter to the Vice President, the second letter reading in part as follows:

"Re Improvement in the System of Account and Collection. May I know definitely if the suggestions embodied in my letter to you dated April 12 1919, are approved by you, and whether or not it is your desire that I should remain in the Tokio Office to co-operate with Messrs. Mauger and Boyd in the proposed changes?"

To this the Vice President replied on the same date:

"With reference to your letter of the 12th inst., I am keenly interested in your suggestion, but it is quite impossible for me to say at this time whether or not we shall put your suggested scheme into operation."

Surely there is no suggestion in this that plaintiff's proposals for improvement affected unfavorably the character of his work.

As to the second complaint plaintiff denies the charge he disregarded office rules and testifies.

"On one or two occasions Mr. Blake saw me in the hall leading to my office and he had already come in. I think it was about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes to nine and he said "well you are late" and I said "yes, but it was on the Company's business.

Q. Now as a matter of fact during the period you served there did you serve the full extent of the office period.

A. More than that. I did not go to tiffin during the lunch hour of twelve to two. I was the only person in the office during the lunch period."

Plaintiff's duties as accountant were not like those of a saleman or other employe who must meet the public at certain hours. There is no claim that the time devoted to his work as an accountant was insufficient.

As to the third complaint plaintiff states that he wrote the Vice-President at San Francisco believing him to be the superior of all and that it was to the interest of the defendant's company that he should receive the information thus transmitted. In this plaintiff may have been mistaken but we cannot see that what he did was any part of his "work" as chief accountant.

Plaintiff also testifies that these complaints were not made to him by the Vice-President at Tokio, that "the point of dissatisfaction was never mentioned" by him and that the real ground of plaintiff's dismissal was quite different. This is corroborated by the said Vice-President's letter of March 19, 1919, quoted above and by another which he wrote on the same day to the San Francisco Vice-President, reading in part as follows:

"You will perhaps not be prepared for the news that Mr. Steele is not going to Shanghai to our office at that port. I presume that when Mr. Burns went through San Francisco this matter was not discussed with you, because Mr. Burns thought at that time that Mr. Steele would replace Mr. Manley after the return of Mr. Boyd to Tokio from his short holiday. In the meantime Mr. Burns has made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Manley and desires to continue his services with the Company, and that being the case, he has no position for Mr. Steele."

Not a word in this about unsatisfactory or inefficient service. He was writing to another company official and could speak without reserve yet the only cause assigned for plaintiff's dismissal was that the Shanghai office had employed another in his place.

Finally in his letter of May 2, 1919 (Ex. "C"), the same Vice-President informs plaintiff

"that in giving up your duties and handing over charge of the Accountant Department to Mr. Boyd, as requested by me, both verbally and in writing, your rights and interests under your original agreement with the Company, or my letter of August 18, 1918, will not be prejudiced in any way."

Such was defendant's position at the time of the dismissal and before the statement of May 10, was prepared.

In view of the foregoing we are unable to find from the evidence that such dismissal took place because plaintiff failed to do his work as Chief Accountant in the Tokio Office "in an efficient and satisfactory way"; or that defendant sought to terminate on that ground his employment under the original contract; or that it was justified in so terminating. It follows that we must find that said contract was wrongfully terminated.

But it is claimed that the question of the character of plaintiff's work is determined against him on the pleadings by virtue of the failure to deny in his replication the averment of the answer;

"That the alleged services rendered by the plaintiff herein to the defendant were neither satisfactory nor efficient, as required in the contract alleged in plaintiff's petition, a copy of which is attached thereto and marked exhibit "A," and that the said plaintiff in the performance of his alleged duties was inefficient, negligent and insubordinate to his superiors."

But what were the "alleged services" and "alleged duties" here mentioned. How were they alleged and by whom? The complaint alleges nothing about plaintiff's "duties" or "services." And the only services in issue here are the actual (nor alleged) ones which plaintiff rendered in Tokio and the future (but not alleged) ones which he offered, but was not permitted, to render in Shanghai. None of these can correctly be included in the phrase "alleged services" and the averment regard them is therefore immaterial. But immaterial allegations are not admitted by failure to deny. Moreover to support a judgment an allegation "must be distinct and unequivocal." For when a party bases his claim on a technical rule of pleading, or a technical oversight on the part of his adversary, his own pleading's must bear scrutiny and nothing therein will be implied or supplied by intendment.

Plaintiff's counsel may have considered that defendant's averment regarding "alleged services" was too vague and uncertain to require a denial. Or they may have relied on the practice heretofore followed in this Court that in the absence of a reply new matter in the answer will be taken as denied. This is because the old Court Regulations provide for but one pleading for each party and the Court has not yet found time to frame a different rule. If by this situation plaintiff were misled into his failure to deny, it would be the Court's duty, even now, to permit him to amend by adding such denial; for the case was tried on the theory that he did not admit that his services were inefficient or unsatisfactory. But we do not consider that necessary because we could not base a judgment on the averment regarding.

"alleged services."

III.

It is also claimed that plaintiff is barred in this action by an award. On May 2, 1919 plaintiff wrote defendant's Vice-President:

"It must also be distinctly understood between us, in writing in accordance with the terms of my understanding with our Ambassador, the Hon'ble Mr. Roland Morris, reached in my conversation with him at the Embassy yesterday, that we are both to agree and to state such agreement in writing, to him, assenting to the arbitration of the Hon'ble Mr. Potter, whose award must be considered as binding to both parties in the matter of the main issue involved in the case, viz. the amount of compensation to be paid to me here at the Tokio office of the company in full settlement of all my claims against the company under the two agreements I have with the company.

Kindly confirm this understanding and oblige," etc.

And on the same the Vice President replied:

"With reference to the Arbitration of our differences, I confirm my previously expressed willingness to acquiesce in the suggestion made by H. E. Ambassador Morris, that the Arbitration should be placed in the hands of the Honorable Mr. Potter, who is at present in Tokio, and that his award should be binding on both parties, and shall be settled in Tokio."

Likewise on the same day the parties notified the Ambassador that

"In accordance with your kind suggestion, we, the undersigned, agree to the Arbitration of our differences by the Honorable Mr. Potter, and undertake to abide by and put into effect whatever award he makes."

But the statement of what "our differences" are, and hence the real terms of submission, are found only in the letters exchanged between the parties. The issue there submitted was clear enough, viz.;

"the amount of compensation to be paid me here at the Tokio office of the Company in full settlement of all my claims against the company under the two agreements I have with the Company."

The arbitrator, after briefs had been submitted on both sides, expressed

"the opinion that the matter of the three year contract should be referred to Mr. Ward in San Francisco for settlement second, that Mr. Blake should pay Mr. Steele in full until such time as Mr. Steele can secure first class passage back to San Francisco less any indebtedness that may be proved that Mr. Steele owes Mr. Blake."

Plaintiff's counsel deny that this constitutes a valid award because it (1) fails to dispose of the issue submitted and (2) attempts to delegate authority. We see no escape from these objections. The arbitrator did not determine "the amount of compensation to be paid" plaintiff "in full settlement" of all his claims "under the two agreements". On the contrary he expressed the opinion that the whole "matter of the three year contract (the principal of "the two agreements") should be referred to another, "for settlement" elsewhere. He, indeed, expressed the opinion that plaintiff should be paid (presumable under the second contract as the first was to be "referred" to another) "in full" until he could secure return passage; but such payment was to be "less any indebtedness that may be proved."

But how and where was it to be proved? Evidently not before the arbitrator. As to the second contract then plaintiff was left with the alternative which he ultimately adopted—of resorting to the courts; while as to the first contract he was "referred to Mr. Ward in San Francisco for settlement."

Both of these expedients were open to plaintiff before submission and the action of the arbitrator, consequently, left him just where he was before. To say that it disposed of the issue submitted to trifle with language. And if it failed to dispose of that issue it was not a bar to this action.

For "The award must be such a disposition of the matters submitted that nothing further remains to fix the rights and obligations of the parties, that the party against whom it is made can perform or pay it without any further ascertainment of rights or duties, and that further litigation shall not be necessary in order to adjust the matters submitted."

Defendant's counsel contends that the phrase last above quoted

(Continued on Page 7)

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IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—So powerful round both.

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In The U. S. Court For China

(Continued from Page 6)

was not a delegation of authority because the arbitrator

"undoubtedly meant that Steele had no case against the American Trading Co. of Maine and that he should proceed to San Francisco and try to settle the matter with Mr. Ward.

If that is what he meant he chose an unfortunate way of expressing it. For the arbitrator's report contains no intimation that he considered plaintiff "had no case against" defendant. If so why was "the matter of the three year contract" (which was with defendant alone) to be "referred **** for settlement"? Since a "settlement" of that matter was considered necessary there must have been something to settle—i.e. a "case."

It is conceded that the arbitrator could not delegate his authority to Mr. Ward or any one else. But if he did not attempt to do so it was only because his language amounted to nothing more than an expression of opinion or suggestion in which case it was not an award at all. If he did not expressly refer the matter to Mr. Ward he likewise did not say "I award plaintiff this and "I reject or dismiss his claim as to that."

We find no defect in the replication as regards the alleged award. Its averment that the same "is void and of no effect and not binding on plaintiff" seems not only sufficient as a pleading but in accordance with the facts and the law.

IV

Under his original agreement plaintiff's compensation was "not to be less than $10,000 for the entire period of three years." In his brief he

"admits having received the equivalent of Gold $2,500 on account of the contract which leaves a balance of Gold $7,500 which the plaintiff could have earned if he had not been wrongfully discharged."

The rule established for this jurisdiction in actions for breach of contract is that

"the amount which would have been received if the contract had been kept is the measure of damages if the contract is broken.

And where, as here, the "cause of action was not for wages but for damages for breach of contract," prospective damages, even those to accrue after the trial may be included.

Defendant's counsel cites decisions of certain state Courts to the contention that

"plaintiff must not only allege but must prove a willingness to perform and also that he has been unable to get other employment."

But the Court of Appeals, in the principal case already cited, where no averment of such inability appears, has adopted a different rule, quoting a well known commentator who states it as follows:

"The burden of proofs is on the defendant to show that the plaintiff might have obtained other employment; for the failure of the plaintiff to obtain other employment does not affect the right of action, but only goes in reduction of damages, and if nothing else is shown, the plaintiff is entitled to recover the contract price upon proving the defendant's violation of the contract, and his own willingness to perform.

We are unable to find that defendant in the case at bar has assumed this burden. Its agent at Shanghai states that "it should be easy" for a man of plaintiff's qualifications and experience to obtain a position here. But plaintiff testified that he had advertized in the newspapers and "had applied to over 60 firms here personally." He stated that he could probably obtain a subordinate position as bookkeeper but intimates that to lose standing as an accountant which any one familiar with conditions in Shanghai can well understand. We cannot think that a party, whose contract has been broken, is obliged, in order to reddee his adversary's damages, to accept employment which would affect injuriously his future career. And while, as we have seen, it was not incumbent on plaintiff to prove that he had sufficiently sought other employment we think he has done so even more satisfactorily than did the corresponding party who held the burden of proof in one of the cases which defendant cites and where the court said:

"While the evidence as to appellee's efforts to secure other employment, and as to what portion of the time covered by the contract he was unable to secure other employment, is meager and somewhat unsatisfactory, we cannot say that, in the absence of any contradictory evidence on the part of appellant, it was too indefinite and uncertain to support a finding for any wages due under the contract."

The complaint alleges

"That the Defendant Corporation agreed to pay the Plaintiff the aforesaid Ten Thousand Gold Dollars ($10,000) at an exchange rate of fifty-five Gold cents to the Aaels, and Seventy-two Tael Cents to the Dollar Mexican ($1.00)."

But in their brief counsel frankly admit that "regarding the question of exchange there is more or less uncertainty" and that in the original contract "nothing was said about exchange."

The chief support of the averment above quoted is that part of Plaintiff's testimony where he relates an interview in San Francisco, after his original agreement was executed, with the Shanghai agent of defendant, as follows:

"I asked Mr. Burns specifically to settle with me at what rate of exchange in taels or Mexican dollars I should be paid my salary, before I left San Francisco.

Q. And what did Mr. Burns reply to that?

A. He said it was the—first I said that I understood that the usual rate of exchange was two Mexican dollars to one gold, and I would not accept anything less than that.

Then Mr. Burns said our office does even better than that, our special rate is 55 cents gold to the tael and all our American employees get the salaries on that basis.

Q. Was any memorandum made at that time of that conversation?

A. Then I asked Mr. Burns what that would amount to in Mexican dollars and he turned to a portfolio he carried and brought out a payroll sheet of the Company's Shanghai office and referred to it, and I happened to have some paper in my hands and he didn't have any loose sheets handy and I handed it to him to figure it our how much it would amount to at the rate of 72 tael cents for one Mexican dollar.

Q. Was there any memorandum made in writing at that time?

A. He figured out what my salary of $250 gold dollars would amount to and it amounted to 632 Mexican dollars.

Q. Answer my question, please.

A. Yes, there was.

Q. Have you got that memorandum?

A. It is among those papers.

Q. You find it please. I hand you Plaintiff's Exhibit and ask if that is the memorandum made at that time.

A. Yes, Mr. Burns' own figures. He figured it out and said the amount was—he figured it out that my salary would amount to 632 Mexican dollars."

On the other hand in the agent's version of the same interview he speaks of telling plaintiff

"that the men in our office were carried upon a more or less uniform rate and that when he got to Shanghai he would be treated in a proper way by Mr. Roper, who was acting agent. As I was not in charge of the Shanghai office then, he would have to leave these matters to be adjusted with Mr. Roper, who, I was quite certain, would make all satisfactory arrangements with him.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Steele state when he was in the witness box that you promised him that he should have a rate of 55 tael cents to the gold dollar?

A. I told him he would be paid upon the same basis as the other men in the office who are under the same arrangements That I was quite sure that Mr. Roper would treat him exactly the same as I would if I were there.

Q. You never promised him such a rate as he testified you did?

A. No. Otherwise I would have written Shanghai at the time what I had promised."***

*****Q. Did you ever promise him or agree with him to pay him any specified rate of exchange on his contract?

A. I discussed the exchange with him and he said he would prefer a rate of 50 cents Mex. to the Mex. dollar and I told him that would be foolish, to wait until he got out to Shanghai and he would say at once that our rate of exchange, which was about 39, was better. He was asking for 50.

Q. In other words no arrangement was made.

A. No final and definite arrangement was made in San Francisco. It was to be left to Shanghai as it always is unless." *****

Q. I understand you to say that you did assure Mr. Steele that he would be treated on the same basis as the other employees?

A. I told him I was sure that Mr. Roper would treat him in all kindness.

Q. You have a fixed rate of exchange for all your employees?

A. Not for all. It is specified in our contracts.

Q. All the same rate?

A. All on a basis of 55 gold cents to the Shanghai dollar, current rate Mexican dollar.

Q. Do all your employees receive that rate?

A. Not all."

We do not find it necessary to resolve the question of veracity between these two witnesses as to the authorship of the memorandum of figures mentioned by plaintiff. Regardless of who wrote them the figures throw very little light on the crucial question whether the Shanghai agent did actually assume, in behalf of the defendant company, (even supposing he had such authority), to make the alleged rate of exchange a part of plaintiff's contract and to pledge defendant's liability therefor. We doubt if plaintiff's own testimony, standing alone, shows that he did, or discloses anything more than information given by the agent as to what the salary would be if the alleged rate were agreed upon. To prove a contract for that rate it must appear that the minds of both parties actually met thereon and in the light of the whole testimony that seems more than doubtful.

It must be remembered in this connection not only that another agent was then in charge at Shanghai but that the one with whom the interview was held opposed plaintiff's employment. Indeed the latter's counsel in their brief stress this fact as one of the grounds for plaintiff's dismissal. Is it reasonable to suppose, then, that said agent would voluntarily undertake to supply a feature of plaintiff's contract which he knew had been omitted by his company and which amount to more than doubling plaintiff's salary? But the interview did apprise plaintiff of the importance of adding such a clause and he was then still in San Francisco where the contract was made and where it could have been modified had such been the purpose of both parties. Nay, more, when plaintiff reached Japan, the supplemental agreement, which he there secured, specifically fixed the rate of exchange although if plaintiff's theory of an existing verbal contract were correct that would have been unnecessary except so far as to apply the agreed rate to Japanese currency. We repeat as to plaintiff what we have already said in effect of plaintiff, that Courts cannot make contracts for parties.

The Court finds that plaintiff is entitled to recover as damages for breach of his contract, as found above, the unpaid balance of his guaranteed compensation to-wit the sum of seventy five hundred dollars ($7,500) U.S currency less the item of Fifty dollars ($50). Mexican currency which plaintiff admits having earned meanwhile.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the said sum, less the said item, other with his costs.

By The Court,
CHARLES S. LORINGIER,
Judge.

COUNCIL REQUESTS NOMINATIONS FOR ADVISORY BOARD

Chinese Associations And Guilds Asked To Name Men To Serve On Committee

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has been asked by the Municipal Council to take the initiative in calling together the guilds and associations established in the Settlement representing the several sections of the Chinese community with the view of selecting five Chinese as nominees to the Chinese Advisory Committee authorised at the last ratepayers' meeting.

A letter was sent to the Chamber on April 17 by Secretary N. O. Liddell of the Council and is published in the Municipal Gazette this morning.

POLICE SEEKING THIEVES OF CAR

Foreigners Who Took Motor From Carlton Stand Are Objects Of Pursuit

Detectives are hunting for two foreigners who stole an automobile from in front of the Carlton Cafe at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning, drove out through the Building Well district ran down a coolie, and left damaged a machine around a corner near the restaurant from which it was taken. It is understood that several persons witnessed the theft of the car, and that they will report to Detective Sergeant Kilkenny, who has been assigned to the case.

The car belonged to Mr. I. Delbourgo, who was in the Carlton at the time. The two foreigners, so goes the tale, came out and told the coolie in charge of the machine that they were authorised by the owner to take the car.

Shortly after the accident occurred the car was returned to a point on Kiangse Road near Ningpo Road and the foreigners disappeared.

Anti-Opium Society Will Hold Meeting In Middle Of May

The annual meeting of the International Anti-opium Association will be held in the middle of May at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., according to the decision of the executive committee which met yesterday. Dr. W. W. Peters of the joint council of the public health for China and Dr .C. T. Wang, China's peace delegate at Versailles, will be asked to speak.

Members of the Consular Body and local Chinese officials will be asked to attend. Reports will be presented and officers for the year elected.

The committee yesterday decided to follow the lead taken by the North China branch and compile a list of shops which deal in narcotics.

LIGHTNING HITS COLLEGE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 21.—During a thunderstorm yesterday afternoon, St. Joseph's College was struck by lightning. The damage was slight and none of the scholars were injured.

REPORT REVIEWS BUILDING WORK

Advantage Of Mechanical Aids For Unloading Materials Is Suggested

In the report for March of the Acting Commissioner of Public Works the suggestion is advanced that the installation of mechanical aids for unloading junks carrying building and other material would be highly advantageous to general building operations within the Settlement.

The report tells of shortage of materials and labor and forecasts further shortage of labor in the summer months. The full report is given as follows:

"The failure of the contractor to supply the requisite quantities of road and building materials has culminated in the cancellation of his contract to supply during 1920, and the forfeiture of his cash deposit.

"At the present time it is impossible to obtain supplies in sufficient quantity to carry out the various public works with anything approaching a reasonable speed.

LABOR SHORTAGE

"There is also a shortage of some classes of labor, and there is every indication that this will be more acutely felt during the summer months. Recent constructional development in Shanghai has been on a scale that the time honored and rather primitive internal organisation and methods of the Chinese contractors are unable to satisfactorily cope with.

"Local stocks of imported material have always been liable to fluctuation, and a complete absence of necessary material, cement for example, has occasionally occurred for short periods, but until a year or two ago, the supply of domestic material has been fairly adequate and of a uniform quality.

"The shortage of bulk material such as sand gravel, and broken stone, for which there is a very large demand, is in a large measure due to the inadequacy of the hoating facilities, a state of affairs which could in a large measure be overcome by quickening the movements of the cargo boats and junks by the installation of crude oil engines or other power, so that more journeys in a given time could be made.

SEES EFFECTS

"This course would involve radical improvements in the methods of handling material on shore, or congestion would soon result as landing facilities are already inadequate.

"Foreign enterprise has mitigated the conditions to some extent, by the introduction of motor trucks. Well organised motor transport can compete with hand cart haulage, but here again quick loading and unloading is one of the most important factors for financial success. At the present time, however, few if any godowns or wharves are equipped with labor aiding devices.

"If a careful economic study of the port transport and industrial conditions could be made it would probably be shown that the introduction of mechanical aids would increase the capacity of all yards, godowns and wharves, and at the same time release men for operations in which manual labor cannot be substituted.

"The outstanding features, in all constructional work at the present time from the supply and delivery of material onward are the need for a "speeding up" and careful planning of all processes, better coordination of various forms of labor and the intelligent introduction of labor aiding appliances with a view to increased efficiency and ultimate economy.

Macao Opium Farm Will Be Auctioned

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Macao, April 21.—No tender has been received for the new opium farm, the upset price of $200,000 monthly being considered excessive. The period within which tenders will be accepted has been extended until May 21 when the farm will be put up for public auction. Intending buyers are required to deposit $250,000.

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Petrograd, Well Ruled, With Plenty Of Fuel, Frowns On Profiteers

(Continued from Page 1)

was burned and gutted, neither public edifices nor private houses show any ill effects from the revolution.

From this generalisation, however, must be excepted those antique wooden cottages which formerly were scattered about in the most unexpected places. One would be found, for instance, cuddling against the side of a huge stone apartment house in so modern a residential street as the Kamenno Ostrovski. In order to locate available supply of fuel as well as with a view to the embellishment and sanitarisation of the municipality, the Petrograd Soviet last autumn directed that all such structures should be torn down and more suitable accommodation be provided for their tenants elsewhere. Destroyers of these houses were permitted to retain a certain amount of the lumber their demolition yielded.

It was a common sight to see a whole family gayly assisting in the destruction of a little wooden house that had been their home for years, but which to them appeared to be a satisfactory price for some more up to date domicile.

Another means of augmenting stocks of fuel was the breaking up of the big wooden barges embedded in the ice on the Neva. This was done on the assumption that it would be easy enough when spring made the transport of wood for burning purposes unnecessary to ship enough lumber to build big barges. All such destructive activity was, of course, carried on in methodical fashion under the direction of Soviet authorities.

IMPERIAL GARDEN OPENED TO PUBLIC

Soviets were also destroying one historical feature of the Winter Palace—namely, the dotty wall surrounding the garden at its western end. The imperial family had not lived in the Winter Palace and consequently had not used this garden for some years. Nevertheless, it was kept religiously screened from the profane eyes of the Emperor's subjects. Having turned the palace itself into a people's museum, Zinovieff decided that the garden ought to be a place at Petrograd's disposition, wherefore work had been begun a short time before our arrival the work of levelling the forbidding barrier that encircled it.

That part of the Winter Palace which contains the imperial art collections as well as the picture galleries in the Hermitage Palace, next door, was opened to the public, subject to certain restrictions, before the revolution. Therefore, in establishing a sort of municipal museum there, the Bolshevist have merely continued and expanded the Imperial Government's idea. Certain of the most precious paintings were sent to Moscow for safekeeping in the days of the Yudenitch offensive, but the vast majority of the remarkable works of art housed in the two palaces remain where they have always been. Soviet guides are provided for parties of sightseers wishing to inspect the galleries and every effort is made to attract both children and adults of the proletariat to the museum. One sees awestruck groups of whiskered peasants and almost equally uncouth city workmen gazing reverently up at lovely canvases by Rubens, Rembrandt and Velasquez, and one feels somehow that in the former days such lowly beings would never have dared to seek admittance to these grandiose assemblages of old masters. Education in art, incidentally, is one of Zinovieff's pet hobbies.

CHRISTMAS SPENT IN CHOPPING WOOD

Christmas Day in Petrograd (celebrated last year for the first time in accordance with the Gregorian calendar as ordained by the Sovviets) will remain memorable to me as a day on which I saw practically the entire population of the big city busy at one job—chopping wood. Although in principle they recognise no church holidays in practice the Soviets gave their employees two days off at the Yuletide season, with the understanding, however, that a couple of hours out of the forty-eight should be devoted to the building up of fuel reserves. Hence in whatever part of town one chanced to find one's self, one saw men, women and children industriously chopping or sawing large logs into little ones. This kind of collective endeavor is beyond doubt what has saved Petrograd from complete disintegration.

Zionist Association To Protest Treatment Of Jews In Holy Land

A meeting of the local Zionist Association will take place this evening at 5:15 p.m., in the rooms of the Jewish School, 42/44 Whangpoo Road, with a view to pass resolutions to protest against the disorders in Jerusalem during which many Jews were killed and wounded and to reaffirm the unshakeable determination of the Jewish people to establish the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. A telegram to Mr. Lloyd George at San Remo will be despatched after the meeting.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

The Home Maker

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

WHAT I really mean to speak about to-day is this: What professions may lead out of the common paths of housekeeping? I bring this question up now because I am so frequently asked what opportunities there are to take up for a young woman who may be interested in home-making subjects.

For example, a young woman tells me that if she decides to become a stenographer she will have the opportunity of later becoming a private secretary, assistant to an executive of the firm, or some other position of more pay and opportunity. Or if she decides to become a teacher she tells me that in a few years she may have a chance of being promoted to a better school or becoming a superintendent. In every other field the young woman says she has an opportunity to advance and receive more pay, while if she thinks of housekeeping she sees herself sticking away there at the same old jobs forever and ever.

What I want to prove in this short talk is that, in my opinion, there are just as many chances to work up along home-making lines as along those of any other business, if the girl will seek and develop them.

In the first place, there is a great demand for trained dieticians, either for lunch rooms, schools, association houses, clubs, etc. I know many firms who pay high salaries to the lunch room manager who handles the cafe for either employes or executives. Many more firms every year are operating their own lunch rooms and are seeking competent and intelligent women to buy, plan and cook for such eating places.

Just the other day I had a visit from a young girl from a large college. She came out to ask me the opportunities in the line of household engineering for women in the home. I told her that I thought there were many women who would gladly pay a moderate sum for information about foods and the practical managing of their homes.

Another development is the opportunity to be a food specialist in connection with large food manufacturers and advertisers. To-day many of the large firms producing food products conduct experiment kitchens in their factories and require the services of trained women to originate recipes, suggest further improvements in their products, etc., etc. The field for this work has just opened, and there are not nearly enough trained young women to fill such positions.

If the woman is older there are many opportunities in the line of what I call "professional grandma." This is a woman who has had a home of her own, but who is willing to take up new ideas, follow a special course of study, and fit herself to do some branch of home demonstration work. As my readers well know, many States support a number of such home demonstrators and pay them for visiting country women and others, conducting canning campaigns, and bringing into the home the best of practical experience and theory.

I have never yet met a young girl who is not just crazy to run a tea room. There is something in running a tea room or inn which evidently makes a very wide appeal to many women. One of the large cities contains more than 150 tea rooms.

One day not long ago I was looking for a tea room of which I am very fond. But in some way I got into the wrong side street, and while there ran into another place. This, indeed, was no other than one where nothing was served except baked beans and beverages, and possibly a slice of pie. This woman, whom I met and talked to, made a wonderful success of cooking the humble baked beans. She baked them in small individual casseroles and sent them out to her customers' homes in pots of various sizes. Another place I know has built up its entire trade on waffles.

But the average tea room manager must be an all-round housekeeper, buyer, cook and maid of all work, if necessary. As far as I know, hundreds of women are making this a profession, and yet if we stop to consider we see that running a tea room is not at all different from running one's own home.

Being a demonstrator for either a food product or equipment is another interesting line of work. To-day every product has its force of trained demonstrators who either make short stops in stores while they demonstrate the product or who appear before women's clubs and other organizations to tell about this product. Many of these women are trained home makers as well as trained lecturers. They must have a good appearance in order to meet other women and impress them.

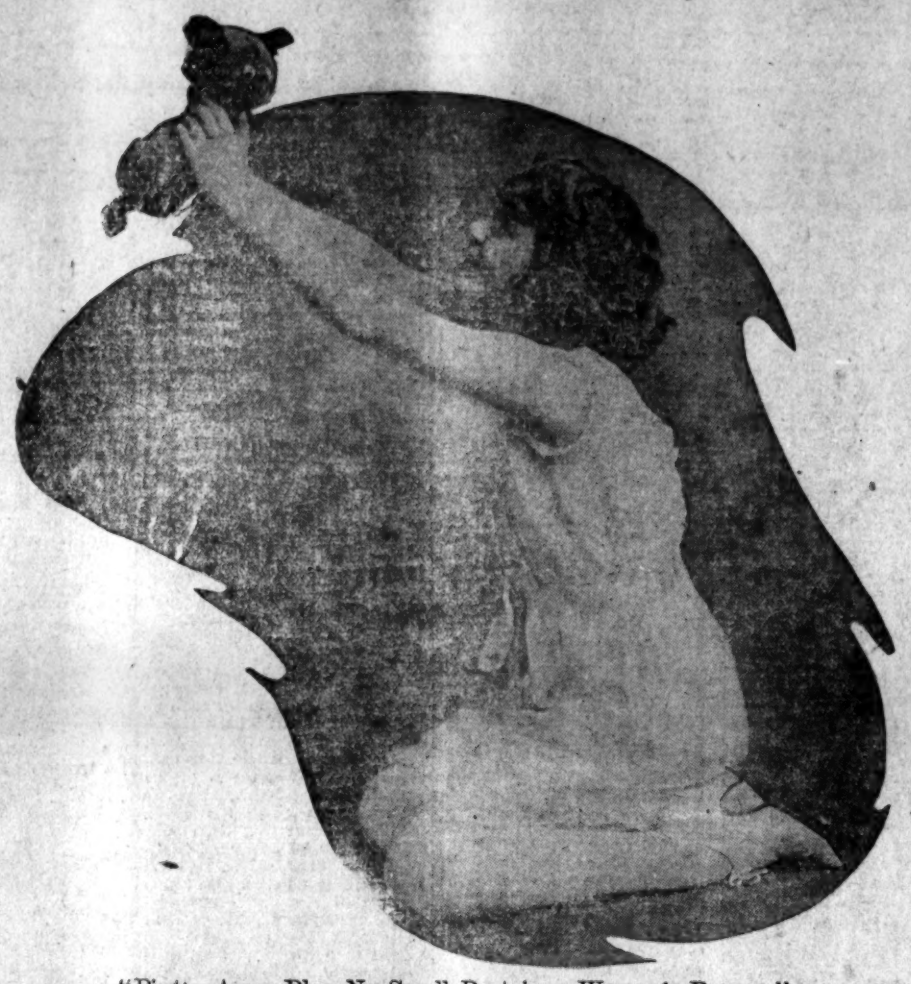
Just the other day I was called into consultation by a gentleman who has a new food product on which he wishes to educate the public. He wanted me to train crews of women to be sent out in different States to make appointments to speak at women's clubs, to meet food authorities and to get popular good will for the product.

I thought his scheme was excellent and told him so, but when he asked me to take charge of the work I refused, for the simple reason that I did not know where to turn to get the women to train. This is a good instance of exactly the opportunity which I see so clearly opening out from household tasks.

I have not even touched upon the chances for young women to be visiting housekeepers in private homes, of which I believe there is a very great need. I see where any bright, trained woman could make a "howling success" of running a laundry in any small community or for a woman's club. If I had the time and nothing else to do I would start into a home laundry business, which I know could be made a great success, both for the manager and for the public, which is just pining for something of this kind.

If I were much younger and wanted a training to fit me for later having a home of my own, I would certainly take up the work of county agent or home agent in rural sections. A great amount of good can be done by such work; the agent often has her own car, she meets women who need her help, and in every way has a large experience far and above that given to the average worker in an office or other position which young women so often select. Indeed, I have scarcely touched upon the many real possibilities which open directly out of housekeeping in all its branches.

That housekeeping does not lead to other professions is not its fault, but the lack of vision of women. Why do they so often rush off into a man's business when they have not even surveyed their own field? Let us not run away from our own work before we have thoroughly sifted its opportunities, not only for advancement, but for good pay and service of the broadest kind.



"Pretty Arms Play No Small Part in a Woman's Beauty."
Photograph Posed by DOROTHY KLEWER at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

Beautiful Arms

By Lina Cavalieri

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

TO be really beautiful a woman's arms must be well shaped and rightly proportioned. In other words, they must possess symmetry. That is, they must seem to belong to the body and included in the original plan, instead of being added hastily as an afterthought. Of course, the size of the arm depends largely upon the size of the body. But even the tiniest woman can have a perfectly shaped arm.

Do you know what the canons of beauty would indicate as a perfect arm? For a woman whose height is five feet five—the ideal height for a beautiful woman—the upper arm should be exactly one-third shorter than the forearm. The circumference of the upper arm should be thirteen inches, the forearm nine inches and the wrist six inches.

The beautiful arm must look as though it were made for ornament, not for use. No muscle is unduly prominent. The flesh should be as soft and smooth as white velvet. And the flesh should be tinged with a faint, healthy glow of pink.

If the arms are too fat, as is often the case with the rather plumply built woman, they can be reduced by faithful massage with the wringing motion. The masseuse should manipulate the arm exactly as though she were wringing out clothes before hanging them out to dry. You can do this yourself if you will practise the movement carefully.

To develop the thin arm there are many valuable exercises. Small dumbbells, weighing half a pound, can be swung to great advantage. Also, to develop at once the muscles of the shoulders and arms, this is beneficial.

Stretch the arms horizontally from the body until the muscles are tense. Then slowly raise them above the head, trying to keep the muscles rigid. Clench the fists tightly and turn them slowly but determinedly about on the wrists to make the wrists supple. Light massage with olive oil supplements the exercises.

I know a girl who had otherwise a most charming figure but whose arms were distressingly thin. It took two years of close attention to them to make those arms attractive, but she succeeded.

The means were a change of diet to more nourishing and muscle building food, half an hour twice a day with dumbbell exercises and a daily massage with cold cream or olive oil. The results were soft, well rounded, delicately pink and white arms that delighted everyone who saw them.

Indeed, one admirer went so far as to say enthusiastically they resembled her conception of what the lost arms of the Venus di Milo would look like if restored by a modern sculptor.

Another exercise that develops the arms, and the back and the bust as well, is this: Hold the arms down at the sides and inhale deeply. Clench the fists. Bend the elbows. Bring the fists to the shoulders, moving only the lower arms. With the fists resting at the shoulders raise the elbows to a straight line with the shoulders. Move the fists down slowly until they fit close into the armpits. Move the fists slowly around to the back, crossing them, and then lowering the arms to their first position. Keep the muscles tense while so doing. This is a famous resistance exercise.

If the texture on the skin of the arms is coarse, a dry rub every day with a soft flesh brush should open the pores, whose long collecting accretions have made the skin rough. This treatment will make the skin tender. If it seems unduly sensitive, apply a good cold cream every morning and evening. After the morning application powder may be added. The arms may be dusted with a pure powder.

One of the best cold creams for the purpose is this: Oil of sweet almonds, 50 grams; white wax, 10 grams; spermacetti, 10 grams; rosewater, 20 grams; tincture of benzoin, 5 grams; oil of rose geranium, 10 drops.

While reducing her arms, or before she has succeeded in so doing, the stout woman should not wear sleeves shorter than elbow length. That is because her upper arm will sometimes appear gross and fat. She should veil it, therefore, until she has reduced it to lovelier proportions.

Tested Fish Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann.

The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Broiled Salt Salmon.

SOAK overnight in cold water, skin side up. Drain and dry thoroughly. Brush over with vegetable oil. Place in a well-oiled broiler and broil, basting as needed with butter or oil. Serve hot.

Casserole of Smoked Salmon.

SOAK 1½ pounds salmon an hour or more in cold water. Drain and scald with boiling water. Cut into small pieces of convenient size for serving. Wash, pare and slice 6 potatoes. Chop 4 onions. Rinse and drain 1 cup canned peas. Arrange fish, potatoes, onions and peas in alternate layers in greased casserole. Buttered bread crumbs should be sprinkled between the the layers and a pinch of bayleaf and a grating of lemon peel should be placed in the casserole. Add boiling water or fish stock to cover and bake slowly 1 hour. Add 1 cup milk 5 minutes before serving time.

Smoked Halibut or [illegible] Ramekins.

MELT 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour and ½ teaspoon paprika and blend thoroughly. Add 1½ cups milk and stir constantly until smooth and creamy. Then add 1 cup of shredded halibut or salmon, previously scalded in hot water, 1 tablespoon grated onion, ½ teaspoon finely chopped parsley and 3 slightly beaten eggs. Mix well, turn into buttered ramekins and sprinkle generously with buttered bread crumbs. Place in a pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven until brown.

Herring Ramekins.

DICE 2½ cups smoked boneless herring. Scald with boiling water. Melt 3 tablespoons butter or butter substitute and fry ¾ cup diced celery, 1 tablespoon minced green pepper and 1½ tablespoons finely chopped onion in the melted fat, taking care not to allow vegetables to become too brown. Dredge with 3½ tablespoons flour and stir until well blended. Add the drained herring, ¼ teaspoon mustard and ½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Add 2½ cups strained tomato juice and bring to boiling point, stirring constantly. Pour into buttered ramekins, sprinkle generously with buttered bread crumbs and brown in a moderate oven. Garnish with crisp sprigs of parsley.

Creole Codfish.

SOAK 1 cup codfish overnight in cold water. Drain and flake. Place codfish, 2 cups cold boiled potatoes, thinly sliced, and ½ cup chopped pimiento in a greased baking dish. Melt 4 tablespoons butter or butter substitute, add 4 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper and blend thoroughly. Add 1 cup of strained tomato pulp and 1 teaspoon onion juice or grated onion and stir constantly until smooth and creamy. Pour over codfish, potatoes and pimientoes. Sprinkle with 1½ or 2 cups of buttered bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven until crumbs are golden-brown.

Creamed Codfish.

SOAK ½ pound salt codfish in cold or lukewarm water about 1 hour. Drain, remove bones and flake carefully. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour and blend thoroughly. Gradually add 1½ cups milk, stirring constantly until thick and smooth. Add the flaked fish and cook slowly until tender. Just before serving dilute 1 or 2 egg yolks with a little of the sauce mixture and add to the sauce. Season to taste with pepper. Have ready a border of well-seasoned mashed potatoes on a hot serving dish and pour fish into the potato ring. Garnish with finely chopped or crisp sprigs of parsley. Tomato salad is especially good with this dish.

Codfish Balls.

WASH and pare 1 quart potatoes. Place potatoes in a saucepan, add 2 cups of flaked codfish and pour boiling water into the saucepan to cover the potatoes, but not the fish. Cook until tender. Drain thoroughly and dry out on the back of the stove. Press potatoes through a vegetable ricer. Mash codfish to a paste. Combine potatoes with fish. Season with pepper and salt. Beat 2 eggs slightly and stir into potato and fish mixture. Beat well. Shape and fry in hot deep fat, taking care not to get balls too brown. The potatoes must be well drained before they are pressed through the ricer, so that the hot fat will not "sputter" when the balls are cooked. Drain balls on unglazed paper and serve hot.

The Dressmaker's Own Dictionary

By Mary Jane Rhoe,

From "The Dress You Wear."

ACCORDION Plaiting, plaiting laid in plaits, like the bellows of an accordion, by machinery, then steamed and dried to retain this position.

Ajour, an aperture made by joining two pieces together.

Albatross, a fine wool material.

Albert Cloth, each side of a different color.

Allover, design extending over entire material.

Applique, a separate design applied to the garment it is to adorn.

Arabesque, an outlined ornamentation in cords, stitchery or applied pieces.

Armure, a fancy weave with small raised design.

Astrakhan, a long pile, closely curled surface to represent the fur of the Astrakhan goat.

Basque, a tight-fitting waist which extends below the waistline, worn by Basque peasants of France.

Batiste, a cotton material slightly heavier than lawn; French word for lawn.

Batting, cotton or wool prepared in sheets for interlining.

Bayadere, a material having stripes running from selvage to selvage.

Beaver, a thick woolen cloth, the wrong side of which is finished with soft, thick nap.

Bedford Cord, a closely woven material having a corded surface, used for women's wear.

Beige, an undyed wool.

Bengaline, a plain, round corded weave, covered with silk or wool.

Bertha, a ruffle or cape.

Bias, goods cut on long side of a right-angled triangle.

Bishop Sleeve, used in a bishop's robe, and thus named.

Blind-stitch, a stitch not showing.

Bobbinet, an open lace.

Bodice, a tight-fitting waist or girdle.

Bolero, a Spanish jacket.

Border, trimming usually on edge of material.

Boucle, a woolen material with little tufts on surface.

Bouffant, full of puffy effect.

Bourette, a material on which appears rough threads.

Bradenburg, a fastening for a military jacket.

Bretelle, a sort of cape.

Brilliantine, a mohair with glossy surface.

Broadcloth, a fine, glossy woolen.

Brocatelles, a coarse fabric of silk or wool with figured design.

Broche, brocade which has an embroidery effect.

Brussels New, a plain net made first in Brussels, but now made in other countries.

Buckram, a coarse material, linen or cotton, used for stiffening.

Buckskin, soft as dogskin, with more defined twill.

Butcher's Linen, a plain fabric of linen used for dress purposes.

Cambric, a fabric used for lining in linen or cotton.

Camel's Hair, a fabric made from the hair of the camel or goat, soft and silky.

Canton Flannel, a twilled fabric with nap on one or both sides, used for interlinings of coats and for underwear.

Canvas, a coarse-threaded cotton or linen fabric used for stiffening in collars, cuffs and coat fronts.

Challis, a soft woolen or woolen and silk fabric.

Chambray, a fine, soft cotton material.

Champagne, ecru with golden tint.

Chantilly, a town in France once noted for the manufacture of lace.

Chenille, a thick velvety, corded material of silk or worsted.

Cheviot, a material of the cheviot wool woven diagonally.

Chic, smart style.

Chiffon, a thin soft silk material usually crepe-like in appearance.

Chiffon Velour, velvet of the lightest and softest kind.

Corduroy, a material woven in ribs with pile-like velvet, usually of cotton.

Corselet, a body dress.

Cravat, a neck-cloth.

Crepe, a fabric made of raw silk with crinkled appearance.

Crepe de Chine, a crimped fabric, made of raw silk, with soft finish.

Cretonne, a cotton material with large floral designs.

Decollete, gown cut low in neck.

Denim, a coarse, cotton drilling of uncertain origin.

Dimity, a stout, cotton corded fabric.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast.	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*	*Breakfast.*
Cereal, Sally Lunn, Marmalade, Coffee.	Oranges, Oatmeal, Doughnuts, Coffee.	Cereal, Sliced Bananas, Poached Eggs, Toast, Coffee.	Cereal, Brown Bread, Cream Toast, Coffee.	Prunes, Oatmeal, Bread Crumb Griddle Cakes, Syrup, Coffee.	Apple Sauce, Sausage Balls, Corn Muffins, Coffee.	Stewed Figs, Hashed Potatoes, Baked Bacon, Coffee.
Luncheon.	*Luncheon.*	*Luncheon.*	*Luncheon.*	*Luncheon.*	*Luncheon.*	*Dinner.*
Vegetable Soup, Dried Fig Roll, Lemon Sauce, Tea.	Cheese Souffle, Rolls, Cinnamon Toast, Tea.	Bean Croquettes, Savory Sauce, Brown Bread, Cranberries, Tea.	Cabbage Rolls, Whole Wheat Muffins, Ginger Cookies, Tea.	American Chop Suey, Steamed Rice, Canned Pineapple.	Cream Sauce Omelet, Green Peas, Rolls, Sliced Bananas, Tea.	Smothered Steak, Mashed Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Stuffed Spiced Prunes, Gelatine with Cream, Sponge Cake.
Dinner.	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*	*Dinner.*	*Supper.*
Fruit Cocktail, Meat Loaf, Tomato Sauce, Mashed Potatoes, Junket.	Roast Lamb, Browned Potatoes, Glazed Onions, Canned Fruit, Vanilla Wafers.	Lamb Patty, with Peas and Potatoes, Prune Whip, Coffee.	Cream of Pea Soup, Roast Pork, Creamed Cabbage, Pickles, Baked Apples, Coffee.	Cream of Carrot Soup, Oysters Mornay, Heart Lettuce Salad, Caramel Spice Cake.	Veal Cutlets, Horseradish Sauce, Mashed Potatoes, Stewed Lima Beans, Celery, Rice Pudding, Coffee.	Cocoa, Buttered Toast, Canned Fruit, Cookies.

Helpful Hints for Busy Housewives

Slicing Pineapples.

BY slicing a pineapple before paring it the work will be much easier and more of the fruit will be saved.

An Overdone Custard.

STIR a pinch of soda into a custard that has been cooked a trifle too long and it will be as good as ever.

Removing Ink Stains.

WASH fresh ink stains in sour milk and allow to soak over night. Then wash in tepid water and hang in the sun.

Minced Cranberries.

PUTTING cranberries through a meatchopper before they are cooked will prevent the necessity of straining them and there will be more sauce.

Table Mats.

EXTREMELY useful mats for protecting the table from hot dishes can be made by cutting up old felt hats into round, oblong or oval shapes.

Milk on Shoes.

LEATHER shoes will last longer and look better if they are rubbed once a week with sweet milk. Polish next morning as usual.

What Good Doctors Advise

Relief from Hives.

TAKE tepid or warm baths with several tablespoonfuls of saleratus in the tub. Then dry the skin by patting with a towel and powdering freely with cornstarch.

To Stop Itching.

A VERY effective powder for limited areas of itching skin is made by rubbing to a liquid one dram each of camphor and chloral, and then rubbing this up with one ounce of liquid starch.

For "Run-Arounds."

LIGHTLY wrap the finger and nail in gauze soaked with a solution of one ounce of aluminum in ten ounces of saturated boric acid solution and cover the dressing with a loose rubber finger-cot.

For Nausea.

THE slight nausea that often accompanies an attack of indigestion is relieved by taking a half teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia.

When a Tooth Ulcerates.

DON'T apply a poultice or any irritant to the face, but rinse the mouth with hot water and apply dry heat, such as a hot-water bag or a hot electric pad

First Aid for Sprains.

THE best first aid for sprains is hot water, plunging the injured joint into a pail of it as hot as the skin will bear.

For Ringworm.

PAINT with a ten per cent alcoholic solution of salicylic acid and tincture of iodine.

Bread for Diabetics.

BEAT the white of an egg to a stiff froth. Then add eight ounces of peanut flour, two ounces of casein and a pinch of salt and bake.

For an Ulcerated Tooth.

PAINT the gum in the vicinity of the aching tooth with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of aconite and tincture of iodine.

For Nervous Headache.

BATHE the head in a solution of menthol in cologne-water (five grains to the ounce), being careful to keep it out of the eyes.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1920

LOST

We hereby give notice that a Delivery Order, dated April 14, issued by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Agents for Messrs. The Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd., against their Bill of Lading No. 9A for 3,500 cases Camel Soap, ex s.s. "Rhesus" and bearing the marks "C. 158" has been lost. This Delivery Order has been declared null and void and the Public is warned against negotiating same.

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED.

We hereby give notice that a Delivery Order, dated April 14, issued by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Agents for Messrs. The Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd., against their bill of lading No. 9A for 4,000 cases Umbrella Soap, ex s.s. "Rhesus" and bearing the marks "U. 158" has been lost. This Delivery Order has been declared null and void and the Public is warned against negotiating same.

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED.

29128

S.S. WEST CADRON

The Steamer West Cadron has finished the discharge of her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lein Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bill-of-lading for countersignature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examnation of the damaged goods will take place at the wharf on Friday, April 23, at 10 a.m.

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1st May, 1920.

(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp.

For Attention of Members

ENTRIES for all events close at 7 p.m. on Monday, 26th April, 1920, at the Club House, No. 126, Bubbling well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. S. DAY, Secretary.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1920.

29092

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., 6, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Friday the 30th April 1920, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to 30th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. GATER, Secretary.

28967

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Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to

73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

LOST BILL OF LADING

A Bill of Lading for 5 pieces of Linen marked

HKIL

27/5/19

09469

SHANGHAI

30/4 with the brand of "Sam Yuen Ked De, Kin Loong" (for of them have already been delivered, one is now kept in the godown), has been lost and has become void.

SHOU DING KEE.

29093

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

63rd MEETING

24th April, 1920

(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp.

Members and owners are requested to wear their respective Badges.

Entrance Tickets:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

Special Trains:—11.50 a.m. and 12.25 p.m.

Special Car Service:—Motor Cars will leave The Central Garage Co., No. 2A, Jinkee Road, every minute from noon.

Tiffins and Refreshments will be served at the Race Course.

By order,

Y. S. DAY, Secretary.

29083

FOOCHOW

Foochow:—The San Peh Co.'s Str. "Ningshin" Capt. Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520 and Passage C. 3283.

29086

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Bill of Lading No. 96 ex. s.s. "PROMETHEUS," Butterfield and Swire, Agents, having been lost, we, the undersigned have applied for and received a duplicate. We have already obtained delivery of the cargo and hereby warn anybody from negotiating or attempting to negotiate this Bill of Lading.

MACDONELL-CHOW CORPORATION

A. M. MacDonell, Attorney.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1920.

29079

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE is hereby given that our Office has this day removed to No. M. 119 Foochow Road (corner of Shanse Road, our New Building), in the Central District of Shanghai.

THE GREAT UNION DISPENSARY.

29077

NOTICE

I have this day established myself at 51, Szechuen Road, representing the Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Calif., U. S. A.

P. H. SCHROEDER.

Shanghai, April 20th, 1920.

29070

NOTICE

We beg to announce that Mr. James E. Tobinson is no longer connected with our firm.

Thomas W. Simmons & Co.

29084

HEIDSIECK'S

MONOPOLE

(RED TOP)

THE CHAMPAGNE MOST FAVOURED

THE MOST FAVOURED CHAMPAGNE

THE BEST-KNOWN CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD IS

HEIDSIECK'S

MONOPOLE

(RED TOP)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

Municipal Notification

No. 2701.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

Clubs desirous of securing playing space within the race-course are requested to make application to R. I. Fearon, Esq., No. 1 Bund, on or before Thursday, April 22.

Each application should provide the following information in the order given:

1. Name of Club.
2. Name of Chairman or President.
3. Name and address of Secretary.
4. Number of Members.
5. Number of Playing Members.
6. Amount of Annual Subscription, if any.
7. Space applied for.
8. Whether, in case applications outrun the number of playing spaces, the Club is willing to share a space with another Club playing on alternate days.

All applications will receive the Public Recreation Ground Committee's attention, and permits will be issued as soon as possible after the date named.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL, Secretary.

Council Rood,

Shanghai, April 12, 1920.

28957

Dr. OKS, M.D.

SPECIALIST for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases.

9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

3 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C.1801

28917

To Let

at

SHANHAIKWAN

Several fully furnished villas situated on the beach.

Rentals for the season ranging from Tls. 400 to Tls. 600.

For full particulars

Apply to

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,

20, the Bund,

Entrance on Nanking Road.

29107

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL, Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

28979

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE,

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1893)

SHANGHAI

We specialize in

FILING SYSTEMS

Cabinets (Steel and Oak) and Supplies always in stock.

Guide and Record Cards, Signals, Folders, etc.

Loose Leaf Ledgers, Post and Storage Binders, Price Books in all sizes, etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbauck

The *Stewart* AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

READY SHORTLY

New Edition of

Dingle's New Map of China

(in English and Chinese)

This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.

Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment

No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

29029

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel

134 SINZA ROAD

Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27740

Tel. C. 2768

PROF. I. K. SETO

TURKISH-BATH

and

Massage Establishment

Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.

Practised 15 years in U.S.A.

Practised 3 years in Shanghai

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS

are executed at any time

AIKOSHA DAIRY

89 Avenue Dubail

Tel. C. 2175

WANTED

BY

North China Star

An Assistant Editor

Applicants please state education, experience and minimum salary acceptable. All replies treated in strictest confidence. Address, marked "Personal"

C. J. Fox, *Editor*,

North China Star, Tientsin.

29067

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN, General Agents

Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.

28274

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road.

Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases

Confinements. Surgery

X-Ray and diathermy

Examination with Uretroscope

Skin Diseases

Massage Treatment

PROFESSIONAL

MINING ENGINEERING: In your own home you can receive complete training in Metal and Coal Mining, Prospecting, Smelting, etc. I.C.S. Textbooks easy to study and apply in practice. Necessary supplies such as Blowpiping, Drawing Outfits, etc., carried in stock by China Agency for convenience of students. Write for information today. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

LESSONS in French given by a qualified French gentleman, new easy method. Apply to Box 568, THE CHINA PRESS.

29072 A. 24.

RUSSIAN and French lessons by educated young lady teacher from Petrograd; willing to exchange one lesson a week with quality teacher of English. Apply to Box 608, THE CHINA PRESS.

29118 A. 22.

WANTED, lessons in stenography by two young men at their residence Avenue Joffre, twice a week. State price. Apply to Box 593, THE CHINA PRESS.

29066 A. 22

ADVERTISER (Chinese) wishes to teach Chinese conversation or literature to any English or American lady or gentleman. As the advertiser's knowledge of English is limited, he is willing to offer his services free, for the opportunity which will be given him to perfect his English. Write to Mr. Alfred Hsu, 178 Shang Veng Road, Small West Gate, Local.

29068

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by single gentleman, comfortable room in Hongkew, eastern district preferred. Furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply to Box 595, THE CHINA PRESS.

29075 A. 22

HOUSES TO LET

MODERN house to let, seven rooms, moderate rent, long lease. Furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 611, THE CHINA PRESS.

29122 A. 23.

TO LET, yearly, large foreign-style residence, including garden, shrubbery, stables, garage, etc., water and electric light, 17 Arsenal Road. Southward of Ste. Catherine Bridge. At about 10 minutes from tram line. Visiting hours: 4 to 6 p.m. Rent Tls. 150 per month.

29082 A. 25

KULING HOUSE for rent. To let, summer 1920, the old McMurray house, lot 100, rental Tls. 350. Inquire McMurray, 42 Seward Road, or write J. E. Brown, Luchowfu, Anhwei.

28976 A. 23

TO LET, furnished house, Western district, large garden, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, all modern convenience, for 5 or 6 months from 1st May. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

28859

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, Site suitable for factory, five to ten mow with or near water transportation, preferably within radius of Municipal Electric Power service. Write full details with price for cash. The Chinese National Wireless Company, care of Banque Industrielle de Chine, Shanghai.

29090 A. 25

TO exchange four choice berths Shinyo June 20 and or Empress Japan July for May sailing. Prefer the China. Apply to Box 570, THE CHINA PRESS, or 'phone North 2071.

29023.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished or furnished small house. Apply Russo-Asiatic Bank, Control Dept., Mr. A. Krschivitzky.

29112 A. 24.

WANTED unfurnished modern detached house of four or five rooms in French Concession. Advertiser has furnished house of the above description and arrangements can be made for change. Apply to Box 548, THE CHINA PRESS.

29040 A. 21

APARTMENTS

TO LET

From April 15th, a furnished frontroom with verandah and bathroom. Apply No. 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. No. 432.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens

Board - Residence

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET with board from May 1, in Bubbling Well district large, comfortably furnished room and bathroom, suitable for two bachelors or single occupant. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box No. 571, THE CHINA PRESS.

Pension de famille

gives board and lodging, or only board if required. Apply to 380-381 Avenue Joffre from 9 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET, two furnished rooms with board, at No. 103 Bubbling Well Road. Apply at premises, or phone West 805.

29117 A. 24.

WANTED small room for gentleman. Apply to Box 618, THE CHINA PRESS.

A24

FURNISHED housekeeping flat, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, lights, Say Zoong district, Tls. 65. Apply to Box 607, THE CHINA PRESS.

29113 A. 24.

TO LET, two or three furnished rooms, with or without board. Please apply to 34 Wayside Road.

29127 A. 27

TO LET, good furnished rooms with board. Apply 36 Chapoo Road.

29087 A. 22

FOR RENT, room and board, hot and cold water, telephone. Apply 49 Bubbling Well Road.

29046 A.22.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT: One of our Courses in Commercial Illustrating, Newspaper Illustrating, Caricaturing and Cartooning, Magazine and Book Illustrating, Industrial Design, etc., will give you preparation for pleasant and well-paid employment. Increased use of advertising in China demands more Commercial Illustrators. I.C.S. Illustrating Courses include drawing outfits and materials needed. Send for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, Translators able to translate English into newspaper-Chinese. State, age, birthplace, experience and salary expected in reply to Box No. 617, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, bookkeeper able to take charge of set of books and act as office manager. Please state salary and give references in reply Address to Box 610, THE CHINA PRESS.

29121 A. 24.

WANTED, by large American firm, the services of a competent stenographer. No beginner need apply. Apply to Box 615, THE CHINA PRESS.

29125

WANTED, all-round office assistant, and graduate of technical college preferred. Apply to Box 616, THE CHINA PRESS.

29126 A. 23.

BRITISH firm requires the service of a young lady as typist and stenographer, one with office experience preferred. Replies, which will be treated confidential, should state age, qualifications, etc., and be addressed to Box 603, THE CHINA PRESS.

29099 A. 23

WANTED, man experienced in shipping and Custom house practice; one capable of handling all correspondence pertaining to same. Apply to Box 597, THE CHINA PRESS.

29085 A. 24

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED cable clerk seeks position. Well conversant with general office work. Apply to Box 605, THE CHINA PRESS.

29102

SCANDINAVIAN Engineer, well up in all departments, who has passed extra, first-class examination and holds chief certificate, seeks position from June 15th. No objection to outport. Apply to Bx 609, THE CHINA PRESS.

29119

STENOGRAPHER (Beginner), open for engagement immediately, thorough knowledge of general office routine and French. Apply to Box 600, THE CHINA PRESS.

29095 A. 23

CHINESE interpreter and translator, seeks position, many years experience with legal work and business firms, thoroughly understands Mixed Court procedure, import and export trade, excellent connections. Outport no objection. Apply to Box 602, THE CHINA PRESS.

29096 A. 23

EFFICIENT Chinese stenographer, thoroughly trained by English teacher, desires position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 604, THE CHINA PRESS.

29101 A. 23

EXPERIENCED Chinese compradore, open for engagement, excellent connections with piece-goods, papers, metal and hardware merchants, able to furnish necessary security. Please apply to Box 601, THE CHINA PRESS.

29096 A. 23

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, second-hand typewriter, Underwood, No. 5, with cloth and metal cover, in perfect working order. Price $65. Inspection invited at 27 Tongshan Road, between 6:30 and 7:30, Monday and Tuesday.

29120 A. 23.

FOR SALE, new "Dixie Flyer" motor car, five-seater touring body, four cylinder, wire wheels, snappy lines. Demonstration by appointment. For price and full particulars, address to Box 614, THE CHINA PRESS.

29124 A. 23.

FOR SALE, a five horse-power Indian motor-cycle, in perfect condition. For quick sale, $350 or best offer. Apply to Box 612, THE CHINA PRESS.

29123

ADVERTISER wishes to dispose of about 450, 120-line half-tone blocks of iews, places and people of interest in China. All in excellent condition; good proofs available. Apply to Box 613, THE CHINA PRESS.

29122

HUDSON Super-Six touring car, mechanically perfect. Owner going home. Tls. 1,400 or near offer. Apply to Box 599, THE CHINA PRESS.

29094 A. 23

FOR SALE, Kohl piano in good order. Appointment for inspection, Telephone West 240.

29051

WANTED second-hand course in Pelmanism, price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 565, THE CHINA PRESS.

29016 A. 29

FOR SALE, one Paige six-cylinder five-seater touring car in good condition. Owner going home. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

28353

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. M. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
N. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy (F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Hankow	Penang	Tientsin
Hongkong	Yokohama	
Ilo Ilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Nouméa	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoon	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabea."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KUNG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $22,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,950,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital .. $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,922.62

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 12 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $91,847.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 3650
General Office: Cen. 2612 & 3614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHUN MIN, Sub-Manager
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits over U.S. $10,000,000.

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
*** Montgomery Street

Branches:

China
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Hankow
Hongkong
Canton
Manchuria
Harbin
India
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon
Japan
Yokohama
Kobe
Java
Batavia
Soerabaya
Philippines
Manila
Cebu
Straits Settlements
Singapore
Dominican Republic
Santo Domingo
San Pedro de Macoris
Sanches
Santiago
Puerto Plata
Panama
Panama
Colon

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina
Buenos Aires
Once (Buenos Aires)
Rosario
Belgium
Antwerp
Brussels
Spain
Madrid
Barcelona
Brasil
Bahia
Pernambuco
Porto Alegre
Rio de Janeiro
Santos
Sao Paulo
Chile
Santiago
Valparaiso
Ponce
Porto Rico
Uruguay
Montevideo
Venezuela
Caracas
Maracaibo
Siberia
Vladivostok
Italy
Genoa
Porto Rico
San Juan
Colombia
Medellin
Russia
Moscow
Petrograd
South Africa
Cape Town
Trinidad
Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Samarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

C. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C. 3.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkong	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 THE BUND

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 3 % per annum and fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed " 150,000,000
Capital paid up.... " 75,000,000
Reserve ..... " 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1325

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920 SUBSCRIPTION DATE EXTENDED

By cable advice from Rome, we are informed that the period of subscription to the Italian Government Bonds has again been extended and will now expire on April 25th.

We feel sure there are still many Italians as well as people of other nationalities in this locality who should subscribe to this Loan, and we wish to call to the attention of all that the time is getting short.

The Bonds are free from all taxes, both present and future, are being sold at the issue price of Lire 87.50 per Lire 100 and yield 5% interest on the par value, which is 5.71% on on the issue price.

An investment of about Tls. 3,200 will yield, at the present rate of exchange, an annual income of lire 5,000.

The rate of exchange is the most favorable now of any time since the subscription started.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — TOKYO — YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

AS a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

WE shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

YOUR business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 20, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	15-20
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	15-20
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	12-14
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	15-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	12-14
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	50-60
Hare	"	none
Eggs	per doz.	14-20
Fowl	per lb.	22-24
Geese	each	75-90
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Quail	"	20-22
Snipe	"	12-18
Teal	"	14-18
Turkey	per lb.	65-70
Woodcock	each	35-45
Wild Duck	"	40-45
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Plover	each	10-15
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	18-20
Bananas	"	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-30
Oranges	per lb.	14-18
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	12-14
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-30
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	3-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Celery	per bunch	2-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	"	13-14
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	"	14-16
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$4.00-4.50
Spinach	per lb.	3-3
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour, Australian	"	$3.75
Flour, Shanghai	"	$3.50
Rice	200 lb.	$4.10
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Apr. 24
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Apr. 23
For Australia etc.
Per B. & S. s.s. Kuelchow Apr. 24
For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Apr. 23
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Apr. 23

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Apr. 25
From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 1
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 22

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$550 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 230
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 445
North China	Tls. 160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$260 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire ..	$205 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$205 B.
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	215/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 54 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 34½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20 S.
Oriental Cons. ...	17/-
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 155 Sa.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 121
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 26 x R B
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 125
Hongkong Wharf ..	Tls. 89 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 63½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 62 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 18 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 695 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 205
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 400
Kungyik	Tls. 67 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 182
Green Island	Tls. 6.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 16½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 75 B.
Stores	
Mall & Holts	Tls. 12½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	Tls. 87½ B.
Moutrie	$23
Watson	$6.20 S.
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.70
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1.70 B.
Buta	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.90 S.
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5 B.
Duia Kalumpong .	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3.60
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kepayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 7 B.
Pangkalan Durian .	Tls. 1 B.
Permata	Tls. 2¼
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semamba	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 5¾
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1.10
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Durt	Tls. 7 B.
Sus Mangris	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai-Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1.10
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Tlobri	Tls. 2½
Tiangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I & B. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 84
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 74
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers. Bs. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 298

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—The new siberian depression proceeds along the 45th parallel, N of Peking; the old one goes away on the sea of Okhotsk, E of Saghalin. Nearly no gradient to the S of the 30th parallel. Very fine, pure and fairly warm day here and in the Valley. Light breezes in the S, calms at Formosa and in the whole Strait.

21.—Cloudy but fine weather with heavy dew. Unsteady breeze, mostly from ESE. The pressure slowly rises up towards the normal level.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 21, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 6/5 = Tls. 3.12
@ exch. 74 = Mex. $4.21

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 127¼ = Tls. 0.79
@ 74 = Mex. $1.06

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.725

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 186

Bar Silver 997 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash .... per tael 187.000

Native Interest ..... Tls. 07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 68⅛ d.
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 65.53
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.33.95

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	6/5
London	Demand	6/5¼
India	T.T.	277½
Paris	T.T.	2085
Paris	Demand	2088
New York	T.T.	127
New York	Demand	127¼
Hongkong	T.T.	72½
Japan	T.T.	38¼
Batavia	T.T.	327

All Nominal

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	6/9½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	6/9¾
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	6/10¾
London	6 m/s. Docy.	6/11
Paris	4 m/s.	2265
New York ..	4 m/s. Docy.	137¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 6/7½ = Sh. Tls. 30.19

G.$50 @ exch. 131 = Sh. Tls. 38.17

Fr. 250 @ exch. 2185 = Sh. Tls. 11.44

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.35 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 6,000 ..... = Tls. 100
" 100 ..... = Mex. $2.28

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 14,000 ..... = Tls. 100
" 100 ..... = Mex. $0.96

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100	Old Roubles	$1.50
"	100	New "	$0.95
Selling:	100	Old "	$1.60
"	100	New "	$1.50

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls.	2.44	@ 7/4¼	£1
"	1	@ 2163	Fr. 24.10
"	0.64	@ 141¼	Gold $1
"	1	@ 32½	Yen. 3.43
"	1	@ 314½	Rs. 3.50
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
"	1	@ —	Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 21, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 46.50 Cash
Tls. 48.50
Tls. 48.00 June
New Engineering Tls. 27.00 C.N.I.
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 48.25 June

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 7% Debs 1919 Tls. 92.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 11.50
Tebong Debs. Tls. 80.00
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 48.50 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 21, 1920.

UNOFFICIAL

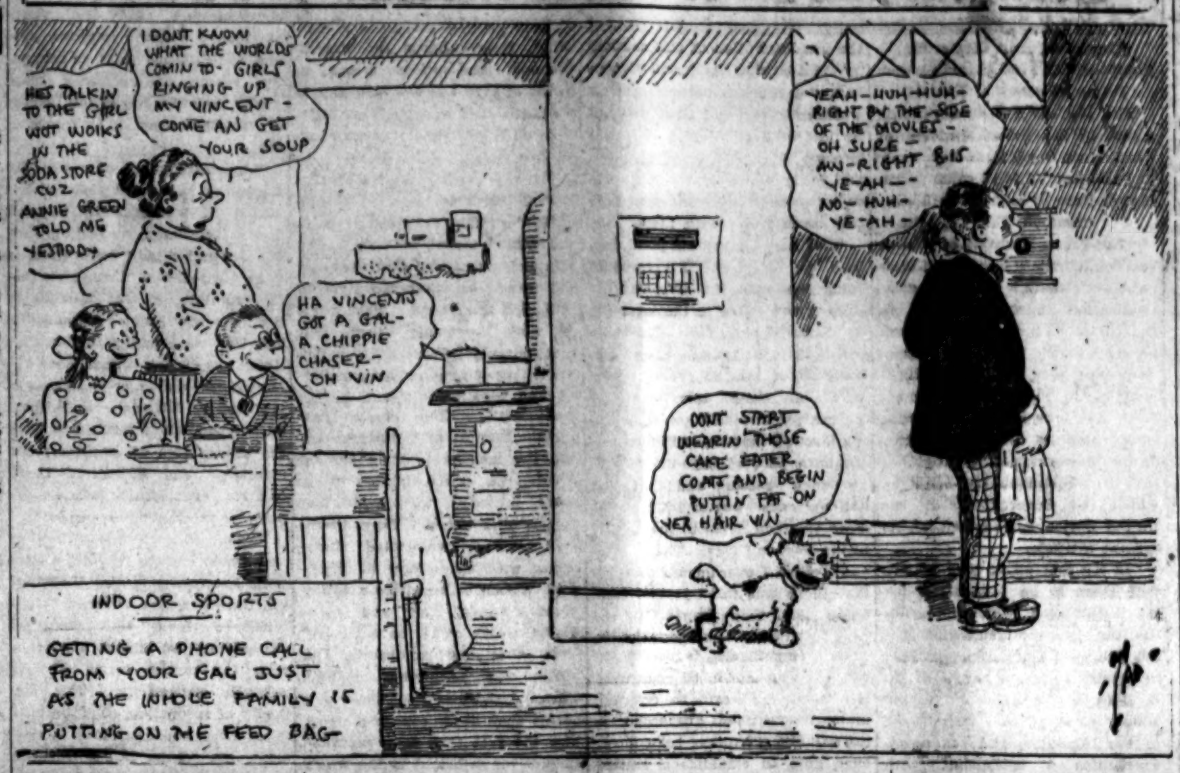
F.M.C. 5½% Debs Tls. 68.00 Cash
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 46.00 Cash
Kaiping Tls. 19.00 Cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 21, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Ltd.
Tls. 44.50 April
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 44.70 April
Tls. 45.00 May
Tls. 45.90 June
Nisuki Besaki Kaisha
Tls. 13.50 April
Tls. 14.00 May
Tls. 14.00 June
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 47.00 April
Tls. 49.00 May
Tls. 49.50 June
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 192.90 April
Tls. 194.00 May
Tls. 194.50 June

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


I DONT KNOW WHAT THE WORLDS COMIN TO- GIRLS RINGING UP MY VINCENT - COME AN GET YOUR SOUP
HES TALKIN TO THE GIRL WOT WOIKS IN THE SODA STORE CUZ ANNIE GREEN TOLD ME YESTODY
HA VINCENT GOT A GAL- A CHIPPIE CHASER- OH VIN
YEAH-HUH-HUH- RIGHT BY THE SIDE OF THE MOVIES - OH SURE - AW-RIGHT $15 YE-AH - NO- HUH- YE-AH -
DONT START WEARIN THOSE CAKE EATER COATS AND BEGIN PUTTIN PAT ON HER HAIR VIN
INDOOR SPORTS
GETTING A PHONE CALL FROM YOUR GAL JUST AS THE WHOLE FAMILY IS PUTTING ON THE FEED BAG-

FRENCH PRESIDENT FEELS HIGH PRICES

Even Salary And Expenses Of $24,000 Not Enough For Executive

GIVES MUCH TO CHARITY

Former Elysee Palace Occupants Say Their Fortunes Are Exhausted

Paris, February 28.—The high cost of living has struck the Elysee Palace a hard blow. France pays her President 600,000 francs ($120,000) a year, allows him 300,000 francs a year for household expenses and an equal amount for entertaining. Out of these funds the President pays all expenses of the Elysee Palace, the wages of all servants and helpers, the cost of all functions and his traveling expenses. The President owns his own automobiles, carriages and horses and pays for their upkeep out of his own purse.

Charity is an exceptionally heavy drain on his purse, for the President of France receives numberless appeals for aid, and the traditions left by the monarchy and the empire oblige him to satisfy many of them. Therefore it is impossible for him to retire from the Elysee Palace at the end of his term with very much money.

M. Emile Loubet, formerly President, rides every day in an autobus. M. Raymond Poincare says he has practically exhausted his private fortune and will return to the practice of law. M. Paul Deschanel, the present President, started his term as President by giving 22,000 francs to the poor of Paris. Mme. Deschanel is wealthy in her own right, but the increased prices of everything threatens to tax their purse.

Perhaps, after all, M. Georges Clemenceau has reason to thank his political opponents for not electing him President.

BAILIE COLONISTS PROSPERING ON PURPLE MOUNTAIN

Make Good Living In Fruit Orchards—Families Happy And Well Fed

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Nanking, April 13.—It is interesting to take a trip out to Purple Mountain at this time and see the peaches blossom. Some of the trees along the road up the hill have two or three different colors of flowers. There are fields of fruiting peaches. The apricots were in bloom some days ago.

The most delightful thing is to see what was a few years ago a bald bare mountain gradually being covered with trees. Although the tree planting was only started a few years ago there are trees large enough for one to use for shade. The Pseudo-Acacia (Hwai tree) seems to be the most rapidly growing of all. There are many fine pines and other evergreens. The whole mountain which is about 15 to 20 miles around the base is covered with young trees.

TO BE GARDEN SPOT

Lion Hill near the Port was set out with evergreens about 30 years ago. Some prominent Chinese in our Colonisation association expressed regret at the dilapidated condition of the wall and gates and thought it would be wise to make some repairs. If the people keep up the good work our city will become the garden spot of the Yangtsze.

This hill is Professor James Bailie's monument. The Professor is a big, good-hearted Irishman. He saw the poor suffering famine refugees with no hope and after trying various methods of relief; doling out cash and pennies; making roads, improving land, he concluded that the only real solution was putting them on the land where they could look to God and not to a fellow man for a living. He succeeded in getting land on Purple Mountain and now there are many colonists making their living on the foot hills with fruit orchards or raising grain. Their wives and children are happy and well fed.

GOOD FOR ALL CHINA

Prof. Bailie has 80 or more families on the soil about 40 miles North of here in Lai An-hsien.

In the description in the Classics of the happy condition of the ancient Chinese they are said to have "Dug a well and drank the water, planted a field and eaten the crop, unconsciously, following the law of God." Would there have been a Bolshevik movement in Russia, or would it have succeeded if a Prof. Bailie had been there to place the peasants on the land? That was the great demand of the Russian people and Bolshevism works on a discontented people.

The Bailie colonisation is good for all parts of China. It only needs someone to work it. Sun Yat-sen and his party promoted it. Yuan Shih-k'ai and his party endorsed it. Why should not all the idle land of China be opened up for cultivation? Why should not all the hills and mountains be beautified and made valuable and useful? We need a number of Bailies in all parts of China to get the thing going. Arbor day is a great thing for China and Bailie got this going too. Let us wake up and when we mourn the poverty of the country let us do something effective for its relief.

Hongkong Strikers Return From Canton And Resume Places

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, April 21.—A large number of workmen returned from Canton last night and resumed work in the shipyards this morning.

Canton, April 20.—Hundreds of strikers are leaving today for Hongkong. The strikers were entertained by the Engineers' Institute before their departure.

The strikers informed a representative of the Canton Times that they were very pleased with the courteous treatment accorded to the labor representatives by the Hongkong employers during the negotiations.

Now Commences War, Says Col. D'Annunzio

Will Land Fiume Children In Venice By Warship Despite Italy's Refusal

Fiume, March 99.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the insurgent leader, tonight issued the following statement:

"I read in the newspapers the incredible piece of news that the command of the royal troops in Julian Venetia prohibits the passage of the poor children of Fiume into the Kingdom of Italy, while more than 7,000 Viennese children are today housed with tenderness under Italian roofs.

"I will not tolerate this infamy. I am preparing the roughest-edged tool to brand it. Besides caring for Fiume's famishing children on one of my ships, I shall land them at Venice ready to fire on whosoever dares to obstruct me in undertaking this legitimate reprisal. Yes, now commences war."

Several weeks ago more than 200 Fiume children were taken to Milan. At that time General Caviglia, former Italian Minister of War, said he had opened the doors to children taken to Italy for humane reasons. General Caviglia is now making a tour of inspection along the armistice line.

A letter has been received by d'Annunzio from Said Zagloul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, expressing their "common aims for emancipated humanity."

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Miss Kohler, Mr. N. Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs. Presson, Mr. and Mrs. Baumoun.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangtoo from Hankow: Mr. Elli, D. Guareschi, C. Cesali, Mr. and Mrs. Roger, Miss Roger, Mr. Geebal, Mr. and Mrs. Garby and 2 children.

Per C. N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Listernt, Mrs. Marie and 2 children, Mr. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Sernigar.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clasky, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. McWhae, Miss McWhae, Messrs. P. Tester, J. D. Rainer, J. R. Young, H. W. Fincher, W. J. Moss.

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In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

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IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 22, 1920

WEATHER

Fine weather. Mist or fog to the South of the Saddles. North to Northwest winds along the North coast. Light breezes and local calms in the South.

Life Insurance And The State

PERHAPS the most comforting and encouraging thought about the general situation in the United States, confused and chaotic as it is sometimes made to appear in the fragmentary Reuter's cables, is that which follows a survey of our life insurance statistics. The annual reports of the leading American companies for 1919 are now available and they are from every point of view amazing.

The Metropolitan, the Prudential and the New York Life insurance companies all broke their own records in 1919. Not only that, but an examination of their figures for the last four business years, shows that last year's growth is the natural continuance of an expansion which is based not only on public confidence in the companies themselves, but on a growing appreciation of life insurance as a protection and guaranty to the individual family, and as an investment.

The figures on New Business Paid For illustrate the growth of the companies.

New York Life	
1916	$278,102,685
1917	$332,064,081
1918	$356,993,266
1919	$531,000,000
Prudential	
1916	$591,783,947
1917	$676,549,068
1918	$748,087,810
1919	$889,944,564
Metropolitan	
1916	$596,856,528
1917	$791,060,002
1918	$882,340,609
1919	$1,418,681,492

These three companies wrote approximately three billion dollars worth of new business last year alone.

In the four years under review, the total business in force of the three companies combined has increased from nine billion to thirteen billion dollars. Their total assets have, in round figures, increased from two billions to two and one half billions; their total annual income from $409,000,000 to $563,000,000.

And while we cover only three of the companies, probably the largest, there are others close behind them. The totals for all America would be stupendous.

In its annual report, the New York life complains of high taxes—as all business does—but a reason is given why life insurance should not be taxed that does not obtain in any other business, namely, that life insurance is itself a tax, voluntarily imposed by the insured, to prevent burdens from falling upon the State. The company contends that life insurance is not only taxed too much as a business, but also that the proceeds of policies paid to estates are liable to a heavy inheritance tax. Even life policies payable to beneficiaries are exempt from the inheritance tax only to the amount of $40,000, the company points out.

Aside from this reason for reconsideration of the taxes on life insurance there is, we believe, a more important one, which is that life insurance is one of the soldest and most substantial investments, not only from the standpoint of the investor but from the standpoint of the state. It is an argument for peace and order. When a man insures his life for the future protection of his wife and family, he becomes less inclined towards radicalism. He does not wish to upset his government because such a course probably would upset his insurance company. Therefore we view the astounding expansion of the life insurance business in the United States as a substantial insurance against any widespread movements towards Bolshevism, I.W.W.-ism or any of the other isms and schisms that now afflict a large portion of Europe. And this being so, any movement for the lightening of taxes on life insurance should be encouraged, for lighter taxation would lower the rates and thus lead to further investment. And further investment, as we have indicated, means in each case a more substantial citizen and a more substantial state.

Facts About Chinese Trade

Chinese imports from Japan increased 714 percent between 1904 and 1918, from the United States 244 percent, and from England 49 percent, according to a commercial handbook on China issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The publication of this volume is attributed to the keen interest of American exporters in Chinese markets.

In Shantung, says the handbook, the trade of Tsingtao has nearly doubled since the Japanese occupied the port. The Japanese administration at Dairen, in Manchuria, has been active in trade promotion, and the commerce there has increased, in eleven years, from $22,000,000 to $198,000,000. The United States has made substantial progress in selling merchandise to China, shipping $117,000,000 worth in the fiscal year 1919 as against $57,000,000 in 1914, just before the beginning of the war. In one notable item, however, a great decrease has occurred; our sales of cotton goods to China have fallen off from nearly $30,000,000 in 1906 to $1,200,000 in 1918.

China's foreign trade, the new book shows, is five times as great today as it was thirty years ago. When the per capita foreign trade is equivalent to that of Australasia, the total will be $65,000,000,000 instead of the present $1,200,000,000, and Commercial Attache Arnold believes that this figure may eventually be attained, basing his opinion on the country's vast wealth in coal and basic metals, in vegetable and animal products, and the industrious, adaptable character of its population. Taking the single item of coal, it appears that China has enough to supply the world with a billion tons a year for a period of a thousand years. Hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore are available. All the prerequisites of industrial development are present, and even now cotton-mills in Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin are paying dividends as high as 25 percent.

'New' Gissing Poem

To read a "new" poem by George Gissing is a literary event though delayed. This one, expressing in a wistful way the general pessimistic view of life of this late Victorian, appears in the January English Review (London) with a note saying it was "sent to Mrs. Frederic Harrison at the time [1883] and has not been printed before." Gissing about this period was acting as tutor to her son, Austin Harrison, now editor of The English Review:

THE DEATH OF THE CHILDREN
(Burned in a workhouse fire, Christmas, 1883)
By George Gissing

O children, Death in kindness bade you rise,
And quit the game, while life was yet but play;
Tho sad to us the closing winter day
That quench'd the gleam of laughter in your eyes.
What tho the anguish of the dread surprize
Marr'd the young faces when at rest they lay?
One moment summ'd the sorrow-laden way
We weary o'er in growing old and wise.
Mourn not the children. If we needs must mourn,
Be it for those their loss leaves desolate,
While death withholds his oft-entreated boon.
And should they sorrow that, by toil unworn,
Their dear ones rest so early, and kind fate
Spares them the heat and burden of the noon?

Fiume Notes That Led To Wilson's Ultimatum

(Continued from Yesterday)

Reply of the French and British Prime Ministers of Feb. 17

The text of the memorandum signed by the Prime Ministers of France and Great Britain in reply to President Wilson's communication of Feb. 10 reads as follows:

"London, Feb. 17, 1920

"The Prime Ministers of France and Great Britain have given their earnest attention to the communication made to them in regard to the Adriatic settlement on behalf of President Wilson. They are glad that the Government of the United States has set forth its views so fully and with such complete frankness. They do not, however, find it altogether easy to understand the steps by which the Government of the United States has arrived at its present attitude.

"In the first place, they believe that there is no foundation for the assumption which underlies the American communication that the proposed settlement outlined in their telegram of Jan. 20 involves a capitulation to the Italian point of view as opposed to the Jugo-Slav, and therefore constitutes a settlement with which the Government of the United States can have nothing to do. The memorandum from the United States Government criticises the proposed settlement on four grounds:

"Firstly, that it cedes to Italy the narrow strip of territory running along the coast as far as the corpus separatum of Fiume.

"Secondly, that this strip of territory coupled with the constitution of Fiume as a free city, under the guarantee of the League of Nations, clearly paves the way for its annexation to Italy.

"Thirdly, that the modification of the Jugo-Slav-Italian frontier operates to the detriment of Jugo-Slavia in its control of the northern railway from Fiume; and,

"Fourthly, that it provides for the partition of Albania.

"The memorandum of the Government of the United States would appear to have entirely ignored the great advantage conferred on Jugo-Slavia at the same time.

"The origin of the proposal of Jan. 20 lies in the fact that when the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France came to deal directly, both with the representatives of Italy and Jugo-Slavia in Paris, they found that nobody desired the consummation of the Free State of Fiume, which had always been an essential part of the American proposals for settlement. They discovered that Jugo-Slavia would prefer a settlement which did away with the free State; including, as it does, a population of 200,000 Slavs, and included as much as possible of its territory and population within its own borders. Accordingly the Governments of France and Great Britain, continuing the negotiations from the point at which they had been left on Dec. 9, made the proposal, under discussion, including the rectification of the Wilson line and the cession to Italy of a strip of territory running along the shore so as to connect it with the Free City of Fiume. The net upshot of which was that Jugo-Slavia was to gain, as compared with the American proposal, an additional 150,000 Jugo-Slavs, while agreeing to the inclusion within the Italian frontier of a further 50,000 Jugo-Slavs in addition to the 400,000 which President Wilson had already agreed to allot to that country.

"As regards the suggestion that the proposal of Jan. 20 clearly paved the way for the annexation of the town of Fiume to Italy, the French and British Governments cannot possibly accept the emputation that the guarantee of the League of Nations is worthless and that the Italian Government has no intention of abiding by a treaty which it enters into. As regards the railway, the proposal of Jan. 20 gives to the Jugo-Slav State the control of the whole lines from the point where it leaves the Port of Fiume, which is under the control of the League of Nations. This railway is a commercial, and not a strategic, railway. Under President Wilson's proposals it is commanded by Italian guns. According to either plan, nothing could be easier than for Italy to cut it in the event of war. They do not, therefore, see that there is substance in this criticism, a proposal whose real effect is to transfer the whole railway to Jugo-Slavia instead of leaving it in the hands of the free city of Fiume, which no one desires.

"There remains the question of Albania. They are glad to receive the criticism of the American Government on this part of their proposal. They would point out, however, that their telegram of Jan. 20 states that the details of the administration of this country by Jugo-Slavia, Italy and Greece have yet to be elaborated, and in working to this end sight will not be lost of the feeling and future interest of the Albanian people and every endeavor will be made to carry out the arrangements in full consultation with them."

"Further, they would point out, that so far from this proposal being made in the interests of Italy it was made in the interests of Jugo-Slavia. The Jugo-Slavs point out that though under the proposal of Jan. 23 the northern part of their territory was guaranteed adequate access to the sea through the port of Fiume, the southern part of Jugo-Slavia had no such access and that the national outlet was to build a line down the Drin River to the mouth of the Boyana River. The French and British Governments thought that there was force in this contention and their proposal in regard to Albania was designed to enable Jugo-Slavia, inasmuch as Albania was unable to undertake the work for itself, to develop, under international guarantee, a railway the Albanians have never been able to establish a settled Government for themselves, and as the northern part of the population is overwhelmingly Christian and the southern part similarly Mohammedan they thought it best to entrust the responsibility for government and development of these two parts to Jugo-Slavia and Italy, respectively. They have, however, agreed that the whole of Albania should be brought under the mandatory system and they believe that this will make it possible eventually to satisfy aspirations of the Albanian people for unity and self government.

"The Governments of Great Britain and France, therefore, must repeat that they find difficulty in understanding the present attitude of the United States Government towards the proposals and they hope that in view of these explanations that Government will see its way to reconsider its attitude.

"In review, these proposals are the natural outcome of the policy of the joint memorandum of Dec. 9. With the consent of both parties concerned, the idea of the free State of Fiume was abandoned. In view of the absence of the American representatives they had no option but to attempt to settle the question by themselves. It is not, however, the desire of the two Governments to force a settlement which is unacceptable to the President of the United States and they will therefore not attempt to insist upon its acceptance until they have heard the view of the United States Government on this despatch. They have confined themselves, therefore to asking the Jugo-Slav Government to give a definite answer to their memorandum of Jan. 20, since they must know what the attitude of that Government is.

"They feel bound, however, to ask the United States Government to consider the effect of their action. The proposal of Dec. 9 has fallen to the ground because nobody wants to set up the artificial free State of Fiume. The proposal of Jan. 20 is objected to by the United States, which had no representative at the deliberations, and which cannot therefore be in close touch with the changes of opinion and circumstances which have taken place since its plenipotentiaries returned to America. They cannot help feeling that a large part of the misunderstanding is attributable to the difficulty of reaching a common understanding. In such circumstances, how does the United States Government, which, to the regret of the Allies, still has no plenipotentiaries at the conference, propose that this dispute, which prevents the reconstruction and threatens the peace of Southeastern Europe and whose settlement is urgently required, should ever be closed?

"Further, the British and French Governments must point out that the failure to secure an agreed settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia must leave them no choice but to acknowledge the validity of the Treaty of London. They would recall to the United States Government that the Treaty of London was entered into in the Spring of 1915, at a most critical and dangerous moment of the war. In thus entering the war on the side of human freedom, Italy made a condition that the Allies should secure for her, as against Austria-Hungary, strategic frontiers which would guarantee her in future against retention by the Central Powers of the strategic command of the northern plains of Italy. Had the Austro-Hungarian Empire remained in existence as the ally of Germany, the provisions of the Treaty of London would have been sound. Relying upon the word of her allies, Italy endured the war to the end. She suffered a loss in killed of over 500,000 men and in wounded of three times that number, while her people are burdened by crushing debt.

"It was clearly impossible for her allies to declare at the end of the war that their signature to the treaty meant nothing but a scrap of paper, and that they did not intend to apply the time to renounce their bond. They agreed with President Wilson that these circumstances under which the treaty of London was concluded had been transformed by the war itself. The Austro-Hungarian Empire had disappeared, and the menace to Italy against which the terms of the treaty were intended to provide had largely diminished. They, therefore, entirely associated themselves with the efforts of President Wilson to negotiate a settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, which would be consonant with the new conditions, and which was acceptable to both sides. But throughout these proposals they never concealed from him the fact that they regarded themselves as bound by the treaty of London, in the event of a voluntary agreement not being arrived at. The fact, therefore, that when they made their proposals of Jan. 20 they informed both the Italian and the Jugo-Slav Governments that, in the event of their not being accepted, they would have no option but to allow the treaty of London to come into force, can have come as no surprise, and was, indeed, the obvious method of bringing this long controversy to a close.

"They would point out that this declaration is not, as the American Government appear to think, an ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia on behalf of Italy. Under the treaty of London Italy has to abandon Fiume altogether and hand it over to Jugo-Slavia.

"This part of the treaty is as unacceptable to Italians as is the transfer of Dalmatia and the islands to Jugo-Slavia. The declaration, therefore, in regard to the enforcement of the treaty was an attempt to promote a prompt settlement of this dangerous controversy by pointing out to both sides that if they could not agree upon a settlement, which after long negotiation seemed to be a fair compromise between their conflicting views, the only alternative was an arrangement which was less palatable to both.

"Finally the Government of France and Great Britain feel bound to reply to the general observations contained in the latter part of the United States memorandum. They know well the sincerity of President Wilson's desire for the establishment of an order providing real guarantees against a repetition of the terrible events of the last five years. They are reluctant to believe that the President can consider that the modifications which they have made in the memorandum of Dec. 9 can constitute in themselves a justification for a withdrawal from all further co-operation with them in the attempt to adjust peaceably the world's affairs. They feel confident that the explanations contained in this reply will remove any misunderstandings as to the nature of the Adriatic proposals. At the same time they are deeply concerned that the United States should even contemplate the action to which they refer.

"One of the principal difficulties encountered by the heads of Governments during the negotiations of peace was that of reconciling treaty obligations with national aspirations which had changed or come into being since the date on which the treaties were signed. It was obviously impossible to ignore these latter aspirations, many of them born during the war, and formulated with unexampled clarity and elevation by the President of the United States himself. It was equally clearly impossible to ignore treaties. In fact, the war began in order to enforce upon Germany respect for the solemn treaty she had made nearly eighty years before in regard to the neutrality of Belgium. It is the task of the statesmen of the world to endeavor to adjust national aspirations and ideals, many of which are only transitory and ephemeral with one another and with international treaties.

"The difficulty of the task, the patience required in order to effect it successfully the uselessness of endeavoring to enforce preconceived ideas on refractory material has been recognised by the one more clearly than the other, and in his address at the opening session of the Peace Conference he pointed out how impossible it was to expect imperfect human beings and imperfect nations to agree at once upon ideal solutions. He made it clear that in his judgment the only course before the Peace Conference was to do the best it could in the circumstances and to create machinery whereby improvements and rectifications could be effected by reason and common sense under the authority of the League of Nations instead of by resort to war.

"Accordingly not only was the League of Nations established but Article IX. was specially inserted in the covenant providing that the assembly may from time to time advise us of reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. Thus an essential part of the treaties of peace has been the constitution of machinery for modifying and correcting those treaties themselves where experience shows it to be necessary.

"The Governments of France and Great Britain therefore view with consternation the threat of the United States Government to withdraw from the comity of nations because it does not agree with the precise terms of the Adriatic settlement. The difficulty of reconciling ethnographic with other considerations is certainly not greater in the Adriatic case and does not produce more anomalous results than in the case of other parts of the general treaties of peace—difficulties which were recognised by President Wilson and his colleagues where they agreed to the best settlement practicable at the time because their machinery for peaceful readjustment had come into being. Also that ethnologic reasons cannot be the only ones to be taken into account is clearly shown by the inclusion of 3,000,000 Germans in Czecho-Slovakia and the proposals so actively supported by the United States delegation for the inclusion within Poland of great Ruthenian majorities exceeding 3,500,000 in number under Polish rule.

"Though the British representatives saw serious objections to this arrangement the British Government have not thought themselves justified in reconsidering on that account their membership in the League of Nations.

"The Governments of France and Great Britain therefore earnestly trust that whatever the final view of the United States Government as to the Adriatic settlement may be they will not wreck the whole machinery for dealing with international disputes by withdrawing from the treaties of 1919 because their view is not adopted in this particular case. That would be to destroy the hopes entertained by countless millions of people all over the world that the most enduring and most beneficent part of the treaty of peace was the constitution of machinery whereby the defects of treaties could be remedied and that changing conditions and requirements of mankind could be adjusted by processes of reason and justice instead of by the balancing of armaments and resort to war. The Governments of France and Great Britain cannot believe that it is the purpose of the American people to take a step so far-reaching a ground which has the appearance of being so inadequate.

"MILLERAND.
"D. LLOYD GEORGE.
"DAVIS."

Topics In Brief

The very day the prediction was made that "the paper collar is coming back," they went and raised the price of paper.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A woman's tears are the greatest water-power known to man.—*Atchison County Mail.*

Nowadays a nickel is about as useful as a glass eye at a keyhole.—*New York American.*

Our "melting pot" is like others: it can not convert refractory ores.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Bolshevist movement in America is assuming the guise of a Back Home Movement.—*Columbia Record.*

In Germany's new list of envoys there are said to be but two trained diplomats; but no training is better than a bad training.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Bolshevist are forcing every one in Russia to work twelve hours a day, seven days a week. Maybe Bolshevism is what this country needs, after all.—*Kansas City Post.*

Lawyers led the list of persons who committed suicide in 1919 according to statistics prepared by the Save-a-Life League. Other professions preserved their equanimity by not pretending to understand the law.—*Peoria Transcript.*

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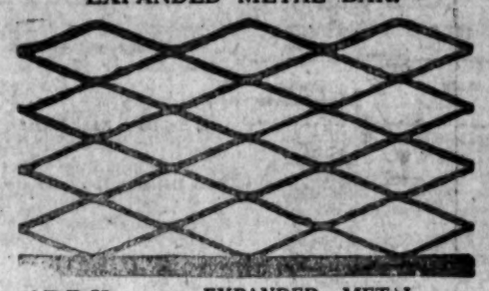

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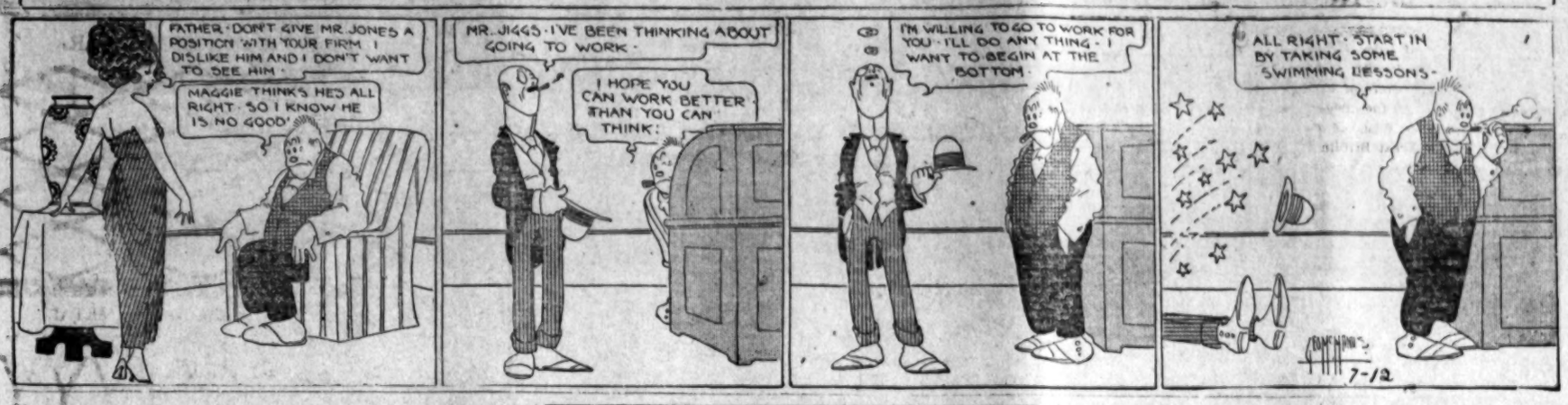
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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Helen Keller Tells Of Her Novel Sensations On Stage

(New York Sun)

For exemplification of the power of the human mind over material obstacles the incidents cited and theories expressed by Sir Oliver Lodge and other scientists and psychics seem to be mere piquant farce compared with the demonstration of Miss Helen Keller last week at the Palace Theater.

Many of these lecturers have audiences that go to a lecture to hear their own theories encouraged. That makes it easy for the lecturer.

At the Palace vaudeville theater on last Monday afternoon, after a clever act of what is termed "sidewalk patter" was finished and applauded, the electric program announced "Miss Helen Keller."

Probably every one in the audience had heard some time or other of Helen Keller, blind, deaf and dumb from the age of nineteen months, who after battling with the impossible for years has learned to speak. But it was only a dim, far off story, read in magazines or newspaper years ago. When Helen Keller was eight the fact that she was learning to read and study through the sense of touch was much written about. Certainly no one had the faintest idea of what a blind, deaf woman, who had been taught to speak with as much mechanical difficulty, almost, as would be experienced in producing speech from a statue, would be doing in vaudeville, where the swiftest, trickiest sort of entertainment—"stuff with a punch"—is provided for audiences whose critical anticipation of entertainment is set to a hair trigger.

HAS LARGE BLUE EYES

The curtain went up, the stage set as a drawing room. After a preliminary announcement a tall, rather handsome woman appeared in the opening at the rear of the stage. She advanced a few steps, then tottered a little, as one who has some difficulty in balancing. She brushed against a piano and advanced to the footlights, where another woman had been awaiting her.

The huge audience realised with a trace of uneasiness that this woman was blind, although she has large bright blue eyes which have the deceptive appearance of being unusually strong and clear. It was Helen Keller, a vigorous, healthy looking woman. Her companion, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, who has been her friend and teacher since Miss Keller's childhood, explained the difficulty in teaching her to speak and the patience, cleverness and will power and faith displayed by Miss Keller, which really seem almost superhuman.

Unable to hear the voices of others, Miss Keller learned to talk by feeling of the throats and lips of others, and after years of effort mastered by this mechanical toil what others have as a divine gift, easy as breathing.

Such intensity of interest has rarely been seen in the theater as shown by those audiences last week in the big vaudeville theater. The difficulties conquered and the intense human striving of this woman seem to strike the audiences in a great wave of sympathy. For a few moments they were perplexed by her strange carefully articulated manner of speaking, but this, too, only added to the realisation of Miss Keller's triumph. Then the beholders saw that before them was a woman who seemed supremely happy, and that added to the wonder. Before she had been on the stage two minutes Helen Keller had conquered again, and the Monday afternoon audience at the palace, one the of most critical and cynical in the world was hers.

Miss Keller afterward told a reporter about some of the novel sensations she experienced. One can speak with her very rapidly with Mrs. Macy conveying the questions and answers by hand reading with Miss Keller, or more slowly when Miss Keller placed one finger on her interviewer's mouth and another on his throat, by which method she receives with no difficulty whatever conversation in an ordinary deliberate pace.

FEELS WAVES OF AIR

"Deprived of some of my senses others have developed extraordinarily," she said. "I could tell before I had been on the stage a minute that there was a very large audience. I feel the waves of air made by the breathing and the pulsations of many persons. This sense, so keen, was almost a disadvantage to me. I felt through my feet the strange jarring caused by two horses which were back of the stage for another act. I did not know what this was and believed that a number of persons and for some reason rushed in on the stage from the street or from the audience. But as I did not feel the presence of new persons on the stage, I decided it must be furniture falling, or something like that."

Miss Keller's talk is of course slow and difficult, but it does not seem to tire her to talk. Indeed she gives the impression of great vitality. She recently had been appearing on the lecture platform, but the theater is vastly different and seemed to provide her with much mental stimulation. In her happiness Miss Keller displayed a pretty wit and in reply to some question asked by the audience "came back" several times with a quickness and good humor that the keenest of experienced monologists might well have envied. The girl, who though deaf and blind, took the regular course in Radcliffe College, starting at the age of 19, was smart enough to get the idea of vaudeville before she started in it.

Miss Keller receives as high a salary as any one in vaudeville. The attitude of E. F. Albee and others in the Keith vaudeville firm on this point was that at various times persons of no worth had received large sums to enter vaudeville on the strength of mere notoriety and that Miss Keller was entitled to as much, whether her appearance was a success as vaudeville entertainment or not. It was a success, and everybody is happy.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

She's A Lucky Mother

By WINIFRED BLACK

Well, well, well, if there isn't one thing to worry about, there's another! And some of the things are so queer. Read this letter and see what you think of it.

Dear Winifred Black:

Being a constant reader of your articles I would like to ask you what you think of four sisters-in-law of mine who, although they live about one mile from me, have never even looked at my little son, who is five years old.

They send costly presents to their friends' children, but my little one has yet to receive a postal card from them. Still they claim they think the world of me, yet they have never looked upon the face of their brother's child. Do you think people of that caliber can be sane?

There has never been any disagreement between us, and they know they are all I have in the world.

Won't you please answer this?

Gratefully, A. L. M.

Four sisters-in-law, all within a mile of her—poor thing, and she isn't grateful for being allowed to live—by herself.

Poor, little things, what would ever become of her if those four sisters-in-law should take it into their heads to make her really one of the family?

She wouldn't be herself at all. She wouldn't even be "Charley's wife." She'd just be one of the kin—and no one would expect her to have a mind of her own, or a thought of her own, or even to take a long breath without finding out first whether it was the custom of the family or not to breathe in that particular way.

Woof—it smothers me to think of it! One little island of entity entirely surrounded by a large ocean of relatives—dear me, how crazy I'd be to learn to swim.

"Never have seen the face of their brother's only child, and they live within a mile." Now, my dear why aren't you on your knees in gratitude to think that people with as little natural feeling as that never come within sailing distance of you? What do you want of any one like that?

JUST BE HAPPY

Love? They don't know the meaning of the word.

Sympathy? How can they have what they do not possess?

Understanding? How can such as these understand anything?

Love goes where it's sent, you know. Friendship is a gift, not a right.

You can't make people feel the way they should feel just because you know what they ought to do.

Forget all about them—don't know they're alive. Make your own world. Cultivate your own friends. Love your little boy all the better because those of his own blood have neglected him. Bring him up to be a man—a real man, who depends upon himself and his own brains and his own character, and his own strength of mind and his own energy and his own ambition for his place in the world.

Some day they will be proud of him, and want to claim him as a relative, but it will be too late then. He will have grown far and far away from them. His thoughts will not be their thoughts. He's love will not be their, love. His hopes, his dreams, his ambitions—they wouldn't even comprehend, no matter how hard he tried to explain them.

Don't be sad or annoyed, little Mother. Be happy, be thankful. The world is yours, and the beauty and the joy of it—yours and your husband's and your little son's. Don't poison the atmosphere of your home with one minute's petty jealousy. You want your son to be a big man—to think big thoughts, to love everything that is beautiful and good and noble and generous. Forget what is small and mean and ignoble.

You are you—your child is yours. Blot these other people out of your life as completely as if they didn't exist—and be happy.

It's all in your own hands—your fate and the fate of your son. See that you don't let any mere outsider make a mess of it.

A Country Mood

(From The London Mercury)

Take now a country mood,
Resolve, distil it:
Nine Acre swaying alive,
June flowers that fill it,

Spicy sweetbriar bush,
The uneasy wren
Fluttering from ash to birch
And back again,

Milkwort on its low stem,
Spread hawthorn-tree
Sunlight patching the wood,
A hive-bound bee,

Girls riding, nim-nim-nim,
Ladies, trot-trot,
Gentlemen hard at gallop,
Shouting, steam-hot.

Now over the rough turf
Bridles go jingle,
And there's a well-loved pool
By Fox's Dingle.

Where Sweetheart, my brown mare,
Old Glory's daughter,
May loll her leathern tongue
In snow-cool water

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THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Foochow	Ningshin	16.30	16.00	..	..	..	16.00
Weihaiwei	Yunnan	11.00	10.30	..	..	..	10.30
Chefoo	Hankong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Changkeen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U. S. A.	*Colombia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Andre Lebon	..	13.30	..	..	..	13.00
Chefoo	Chenkiang	13.00	..	..	..	..	13.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	do	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, N. Russia & Europe via Suez	A. Lebon	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
Siberia via N'saki, V'tok	Simbirsk	..	..	..	..	14.30	14.15
Japan Ports	do	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Saturday, April 24.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. N. Russia & Europe	Colombia	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Kuaichow	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	do	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Sunday, April 25.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Koonshing	..	£14.00	..	..	..	..
Manila Direct	E. of Russia	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Manila and Hongkong	do	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tamba Maru	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Monday, April 26.							
Hongkong and Canton	Ichang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

*Superscribed correspondence only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
C Money orders and parcels at 11 a.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12:30 p.m.

Monday, April 26, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

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For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Thursday, April 22**, at about 11 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, April 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Capt. Johannessen, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, April 23**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Capt. S. Takauo, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Friday, April 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, April 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Saturday, April 24**, at about o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 24**, at about 11 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Monday, April 26**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho, 2,863 Tons, Captain** Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, April 26**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo, 2,671 Tons**, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, April 27**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Waishing 1,864 Tons**, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on **Wednesday, April 28**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, April 22**, at 5 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Friday, April 23**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from French Bund on **Saturday, April 24**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kueichow**, Capt. J. A. McCulloch will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on **Saturday, April 24**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on **April 26**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Changchang**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Tuesday, April 27**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **April 29**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yunnan**, Captain Turnbull, will leave on **Thursday, April 22**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Irene** Capt. C. E. Nulsen, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinkong**, Capt. A. B. Baines will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Friday, April 23**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **April 23**, at 2 p.m. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Cen. 4234 & 4235.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. **Kiangping**, on **April 24**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, April 24**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, April 24**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & Seattle Calling at Victoria B. C. via Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, & Yokohama.—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru**, Capt. H. Yamaguchi, will be despatched on **April 29**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty on the afternoon of 28th. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.—The Steamer **Havana Maru**, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **May 1**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

NEW YORK, JAPAN PORTS SAN FRANCISCO PANAMA and NEW YORK.—The Str. **Alaska Maru**, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **June 1**, at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telphone Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 23	—	San Francisco	West Niger	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 24	—	New York	C. of Colombo	Br.	B.&S.
Apr. 26	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 27	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr. 29	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 3	—	New York, Boston	Radnor	Am.	Adl. Line
May 3	—	San Francisco	West Elcajon	Am.	Adl. Line
May 4	—	New York	Tsuyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	—	San Francisco	West Inskip	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
May 4	—	New Orleans	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix
May 4	—	Baltimore v. Panama	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
May 5	—	Los Angeles	West Hemrod	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
May 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
May 6	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 7	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
May 8	—	Portland	Coaxet	Am.	Adl. Line
May 10	—	N. Y. v. Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May 10	—	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	Adl. Line
May 11	—	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
May 12	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 15	—	Seattle	Brave Couer	Am.	S. & Dix
May 18	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 19	—	Seattle	West Jester	Am.	A. T. Co.
May 19	—	Baltimore	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix.
May 21	—	New York	Eurymachus	Br.	B.&S.
May 22	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 22	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. C
May 22	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
May 23	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Cahokia	Am.	S. & Dix
May 25	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
May 29	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 30	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
May 30	—	Baltimore v. M'nean	West Boro	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 30	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 31	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	—	New Orleans	Editor	Am.	S. & Dix
June 5	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 5	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 10	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 17	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 20	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
July 13	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 23	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 24	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	Kobe	Muttra	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr 28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Kobe	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 7	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 22	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	4.00	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr. 23	—	Trieste	Innsbruck	Ital.	Dod. & Co.
Apr. 24	—	London	Gleniffer	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 25	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	Calcutta	Muttra	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Wakasa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May 5	—	London	Kazembe	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 6	—	Liverpool	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	—	A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	—	London	Nore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 9	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	M.M. & Co.
May 13	—	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	H. & S.
May 15	—	B'dam, Hamburg	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 15	—	Java	Tjiliwong	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
May 18	—	London	Novara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 20	—	A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	—	Liverpool	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
May 22	—	London	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyooka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 27	—	L'don. A'dam, A'werp	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
May 28	—	M'lles, Liverpool	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 3	—	L'don, A'dam, H'burg	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	—	Marseilles	Cardillere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June 9	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
June 17	—	L'don, A'ham, A'werp	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 24	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June 30	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 1	—	L. A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 22	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 22	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 22	6.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 22	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	2.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kueichow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 5	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
May 7	—	Hongkong	Kashima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 22	noon	W'wei, Newchwang	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr. 23	2.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	2.00	T'tsin, D'ren, T'tau	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 23	1.30	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Apr. 23	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	—	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	—	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Apr. 24	D.L.	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 25	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 27	6.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 26	D.L.	Pukow	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.			

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Station	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P. & O. B.I.	Mar. 28	Alacrity	Br. gun-boat
KND	Apr. 1	Fushimi	Jap. gun-boat
2 C.	Apr. 17	Gen. Alava	Am. gun-boat
[illegible]	Apr. 10	Hawkins	Br. cruiser
P.N.B.	Mar. 26	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
Sichow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
Sichow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C.	Apr. 1	Monocacy	Am. gun-boat
L. R.	Apr. 17	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "POYANG" .....sails midnight, April 22nd.
S.S. "SHENGKING" .....sails midnight, April 23rd.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" .....sails April 24th, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails April 27th, at 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... Via Amoy, sails April 29th.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" .....Via Swatow, April 24th, at daylight.
S.S. "ICHANG" .....direct April 27th.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" .....sails April 24th, at daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 461.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
HAVANA MARU	15,000	S. Imai,	April 29	May 1

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

*ALASKA MARU ...	15,000	W. Miura,	May 30	June 1

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MANILA MARU	20,000	H. Yamaguchi,	Apr. 27	Apr. 29

FOR HONGKONG

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 11	May 13

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	Y. Fukami,	April 21	April 23

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	2,000	H. Kawaguchi,	April 25	April 26
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	April 25	April 27

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. CITY OF SPOKANE	Sails about May 10th
S.S. EDMORE	Sails about May 22nd

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. COAXET	Sails about May 8th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

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JOHN J. GORMAN, *General Agent*
GEO. A. HEYBURN, *Asst. Gen. Agent*

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 1
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Ecuador	May 29
S.S. Ecuador	June 19	S.S. Colombia	June 26

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two berth staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER	———	April 23
WEST INSKIP	In port	May 3
EASTERN MERCHANT	May 1	May 29
WEST CADDOA	May 11	———
WEST SELENE	May 8	———

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST KASSON .....April 20
WEST BORO ..... May 30

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
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T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	May 6, 1920
TENYO MARU	May 20, 1920
SHINYO MARU	June 20, 1920

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU	May 13, 1920

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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Telephone No. 3229.

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Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
*S.S. "INNBRUCK" about 22nd April
*Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "CHINA"	MAY	22nd
S.S. "NILE"	MAY	18th
S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	5th

*Will omit Yokohama and Honolulu
†S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NILE"	MAY	5th
S.S. "CHINA"	MAY	10th
S.S. "NANKING"	MAY	23rd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS,
AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 26
MISHIMA MARU ...	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	May 10

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TOYOOKA AMRU ...	15,000	Capt. S. Shirafori,	May 23

For Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool.

WAKASA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. M. Goto,	April 30
KAMAKURA MARU.	12,500	Capt. S. Sakamoto,	May 4

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 6
KASHIMA MARU ...	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 10

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TSUYAMA MARU...	15,000	Capt. O. Sakamoto;	May 4

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	April 27
KOKURA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	April 29
KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	May 7

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 1

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	April 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	April 28
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. T. Kusano,	May 1
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Sasaki,	

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Toisawa,	May 30

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 30
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Chinese and Korean ports and Via Dirostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
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Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

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COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK — GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK

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Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
West Himrod*	Apr. 25	Elkhorn*	May 11
Duel†	May 22	Brave Couer†	May 15
West Henshaw*	May 30	West Himrod*	May 25
Eastern Trader*	June 6	West Ivis†	May 30

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

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ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
West Moreland*	Apr. 30	West Moreland*	May 4
West Hembrie†	April 30	West Hembrie†	May 4
Eurana*	May 15	Eurana*	" 19
Lancaster*	May 30	Lancaster*	June 4
City of Omaha* and Fortnightly	June 15	City of Omaha* and Fortnightly	June 19

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Information For Mariners

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are ... and Shanghai).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
2h. 6m.	10ft. 6in	2h. 28m.	8ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides),
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
1	11	1	34

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
... m.	5h. 2... m.	6h. 0m.	4h. 42m.	7h. 16m.	

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For April 30.00 in.
76.20 mm.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NORE" 6th May
S.S. "NOVARA" 18th May

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DUNERA 9th May

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "MUTTRA" April 27th.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 30th April

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
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CPOS

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To

CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. of Russia	May 8	*Emp. of Russia	Apr. 24
Emp. of Japan	May 20	†Emp. of Japan	May 17
Emp. of Asia	June 5	*Via Manila	
Monteagle	June 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

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Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 187

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FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
DELIGHT	April 24	
WEST JESTER	April —	May 19
STANLEY	May 14	June 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 12
WEST IVAN	July 9	Aug. 10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

Shipping Items

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru was expected to leave Moji for Shanghai on Monday and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The B. I. s.s. Muttra from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taleo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara from London, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on April 27 and in Shanghai about May 1.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Newchwang and Chefoo next Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainming left Chefoo for Tientsin on Tuesday

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen this morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen tomorrow at 1:30 p.m.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo on Tuesday the 27th.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Kobe today and will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf about 1 p.m. The Andre Lebon will sail for Marseilles and ports at 4 p.m. tomorrow and passengers may embark at the Wharf from 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia was expected to leave Hongkong for Shaighai yesterday and is due at Woosung Saturday morning. The Colombia sails for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco Saturday evening.

The U.S. s.s. Shipping Board s.s. Delight of which American Trading Company is the agent here left Yokohama on Monday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Newchwang on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Saturday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax from New York, left Kobe for Moji and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia left Yokohama at 6 a.m., yesterday and is due to arrive at Kobe at six o'clock this morning. The Russia arrives at Woosung at 6 o'clock Sunday Morning and will sail for Manila Hongkong early Monday morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Priam from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Sunday.

The U.S.S. Wilmington arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec.	2 —	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.
Dec.	4 —	River ports	Lingyun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	
Dec.	16 —	Hankow	Meitan	Am. Socony.
Dec.	25 —		Kanling	Chi.
Dec.	25 —		Newchow	
Jan.	15 —		Meihu	Am. Socony.
Jan.	21 —	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb.	5 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Feb.	15 —	River ports	Tahchuen	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar.	19 —	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap. Kaiyosha
Mar.	22 —		Chienan	Chi. W. & Co.
Mar.	22 —	Swatow	Cuzco	Ital. S.. & Dix.
Mar.	24 —		Astrakan	Br. A.P. Co.
Mar.	26 —	Japan	Tungus	Rus. S. H. & Co.
Apr.	1 —	Tsingtau	Shinfoo	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	10 —	Cruise	Lekin	Chi. Customs
Apr.	10 —	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	14 —	.....	Palembang	Br. A.P. Co.
Apr.	16 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
Apr.	16 —	Foochow	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	16 —		C. of Norwich	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	16 —	Portland	Coaxet	Am. Adl. Line
Apr.	17 —	Moji	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	17 —	Liverpool	Telemachus	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	18 —	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. H. Y. P.
Apr.	18 —	Foochow	Shunchong	Chi. T.Y.S.S. Co.
Apr.	18 —	Hongkong	Sinklang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	18 —		Wosang	Fr. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	19 —	Japan	Ockensan M.	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr.	19 —	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr.	19 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	19 —	Japan	Innsbruck	Ital. Dod. & Co.
Apr.	19 —	Tientsin	Welshun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	19 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
Apr.	19 —	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Apr.	19 —	Japan	Takeno Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr.	19 —	Japan	Tokei Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr.	19 —	Hongkong	Charlton Hall	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	20 —	Hankow, ports	Nganking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	20 —	Hankow, ports	Heinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	20 —	Hankow, ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Apr.	20 —	Japan	Dainikaio M. 2	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr.	20 —		Simferopol	Br.
Apr.	20 —	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	20 —	Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	20 —	Japan	Glenliffer	Br. G. L. E. A.
Apr.	20 —	Japan	Shirmei Maru	Jap.
Apr.	21 —	Swatow	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	London	Siam	Dan. E.A. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Hongkong	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br. K.M.A.
Apr.	21 —	Foochow	Keelung M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	21 —	Japan	Hozan Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr.	21 —	Hankow, ports	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Hankow, ports	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	Japan	Sekino Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Apr.	21 —	Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	21 —	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	21 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	21 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Wilm'ton	

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Apr.	21 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	Swatow	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	London	Siam	Dan. E.A. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Hongkong	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br. K.M.A.
Apr.	21 —	Foochow	Keelung M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	21 —	Japan	Hozan Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr.	21 —	Hankow, ports	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Hankow, ports	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	Japan	Sekino Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Apr.	21 —	Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	21 —	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	21 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	21 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Wilm'ton	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr.	21 —	Hankow, ports	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr.	21 —	Hankow, ports	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	Hankow, ports	Changon	Chi. H.O.S.S. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Hankow, ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Apr.	21 —	Japan	Gokensan Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Apr.	21 —	Hankow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	.....	Albinga	
Apr.	21 —	London	Yokohama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr.	21 —	Cruise	H.M.S. Scarab	
Apr.	21 —	Dairen	Wanli	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr.	21 —	San Francisco	Broad Arrow	Am. Socony
Apr.	21 —	.....	Sierra Ventana	Fr.
Apr.	21 —	Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	21 —	Chefoo, Tientsin	Teli	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	21 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Ecuador	Mar. 28
West Harts	Mar. 29
Nanking	Mar. 29
China	Mar. 31
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 4
West Ira	Apr. 5
Satanta	Apr. 6
Broad Arrow	Apr. 21

For Tacoma

Abercos	Mar. 28

For Seattle

Fushimi Maru	Mar. 21
Tajima Maru	Apr. 1
Elkton	Apr. 3
Miikesan Maru	Apr. 6
Hwahwu	Apr. 7
Katori Maru	Apr. 17

For Portland

Abercos	Mar. 2.
Pawlet	Apr. 18

For Vancouver

Empress of Japan	Apr. 1
Monteagle	Apr. 3
Empress of Asia	Apr. 11
Methven	Apr. 17
Melville Dollar	Apr. 20

For New York

Toyohashi Maru	Mar. 28
Winyah	Apr. 2
Gaelic Prince	Apr. 8
Amur Maru	Apr. 9
Genoa Maru	Apr. 20

For London etc.

Hyson	Mar. 20
Banca	Apr. 1
Kaga Maru	Apr. 1
Andes Maru	Apr. 4
Knight Companion	Apr. 7
Eurypylus	Apr. 9
Khiva	Apr. 13
Rhesus	Apr. 19
Yokohama Maru	Apr. 21

For Sabang (Netherland)

Scotland Maru	Apr. 6

For Copenhagen

Chile	Mar. 21

For Hamburg

Dakar Maru	Apr. 3

For Marseilles

Paul Lecat	Apr. 1

For Trieste

Pilsna	Mar. 26

For Bombay

Dilwara	Apr. 16

For Calcutta

Madras	Mar. 29
Gregory Apcar	Apr. 8

For Saigon

West Irmo	Mar. 23
Hwahjah	Apr. 15

For Java

Tjibodas	Apr. 4

For Sydney

Hwahping	Apr. 9

Vesse's Due

Andre Lebon,	*Japan*	Apr. 22
Chenan,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 22
Chungking,	*Hankow*	Apr. 23
Colombia,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 24
E. of Russia,	*Vancouver*	Apr. 25
Chenan,	*Tsingtau*	Apr. 29
Delight,	*Seattle*	Apr. 24
Esang,	*Newchwang*	Apr. 25
Fengtein,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 28
Fooshing,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 25
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 23
Irene,	*Foochow*	Apr. 22
Kiangyu,	*Hankow*	Apr. 27
Koonshing,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 23
Kobe Maru,	*Dairen*	Apr. 22
Kiangteen,	*Ningpo*	Apr. 22
Kiangwah,	*Hankow*	Apr. 24
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 23
Kingsing,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 27
Kutwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 28
Luenho,	*Hankow*	Apr. 24
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 22
Luenyi,	*Hankow*	Apr. 29
Omi Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 25
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	Apr. 26
Shengking,	*Hankow*	Apr. 22
Suiyang,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 24
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 25
Suiwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 25
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 26
Tatung,	*Hankow*	Apr. 25
Taishung,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 23
Tean,	*Hongkong*	Apr. 29
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	Apr. 29
Wakanoura Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 22
Waishing,	*Hankow*	Apr. 26
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	Apr. 26
Yingchow	*Tsingtau*	Apr. 22
Yawata Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 22
Yusang,	*Swatow*	Apr. 22
Yushun,	*Tientsin*	Apr. 23
Yamashiro Maru,	*Japan*	Apr. 24

KING LEOPOLD GAVE WARNING OF WORLD WAR

Predicted Fate Of Little British Army In 1914 Years Previously

TOLD DANGER TO FRANCE

Back In 1887 Started Liege-Namur Forts That Halted Germans At The Outset

Paris, Feb. 28.—The publication of private correspondence extending over ten years between King Leopold of Belgium and August Marie Beernaert, one-time Prime Minister, wherein is shown that the late Belgian ruler clearly foresaw the world war and tried to prevent it, has caused much interested comment both in Belgium and on the Continent.

King Leopold's letters cover a period from 1884 to 1894, and were confided by M. Beernaert's widow to Prof. van der Missen of the University of Liege for publication. Some of these letters show that as early as 1887 King Leopold foresaw the danger to the world from German aggression and sought to communicate his anxiety to France and to Great Britain, as loyal parties to the treaty of 1839, where by they guaranteed Belgium's neutrality and independence.

One of the letters, dated in June, 1887, refers to a conversation between Lord Salisbury and M. Beernaert, then King Leopold's spokesman in London, wherein Lord Salisbury promised that if Belgium were attacked Great Britain would go to her aid, but added that, as the British military force was inadequate, Belgium must increase her own defensive measures as much as possible.

King Leopold then telegraphed to his Prime Minister to inform Lord Salisbury of the credits voted by the Brussels Parliament for building the Liege-Namur forts which in 1914 held out long enough against the enemy to ruin some of Germany's plans at the very outset of the great war which King Leopold had foreseen.

At the same time King Leopold instructed M. Beernaert to urge Lord Salisbury to increase the British military strength to the utmost, "because a great nation, playing a secondary part in epoch-making events, must subsequently make terrific efforts to regain its place."

This was a remarkable forecast of the events of 1914, when England made a tremendous effort to regain her footing after Germany had dealt the small British forces in Belgium and France such terrible blows.

Also the correspondence shows that if King Leopold's counsels had been heeded a military reform giving Belgium an efficient standing army would have been carried out twenty-five years earlier and that the fall of Antwerp and the overrunning of Belgium and northern France by the German armies at least might have been greatly delayed.

The publication of this correspondence between King Leopold and his Prime Minister soon will be followed by revelations of how King Leopold attempted to prevent the great war which he saw coming.

France Far Behind In Farm Production

Low Yield For Each Acre Causes Alarm In Paris

Paris, Feb. 28.—At a time when the rehabilitation of France is most urgent this country is amazed to learn that she is producing less for each hectare of cultivated land than is any other country. Official figures just issued show that France's production for each hectare of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar beets is exceeded by the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Germany. If France is to harvest as much for each hectare of cultivated land as do these countries she must increase her production of wheat by 70 percent; rye, 70; barley, 55; oats, 60; potatoes, 50, and sugar beets, 20.

The figures show that before the war Germany, with a cultivated area virtually the same as that of France today, produced far more of each of these products than does France.

"Lysis," writing in the Echo, says, "When a country is not increasing her means of subsistence her population cannot increase. If the population advances in a country without augmenting that of its neighbor there is a rupture of the equilibrium between these two States and the stronger attacks the other without consideration of the theories of Wilson."

ESTABLISHED 1870

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS LAND BROKERS
43 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

FRIDAY, April 23rd.—Special Sale of Extra fine Blackwood and other Excellent Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 24th.—A fine collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 24.—Excellent Household Furniture and Requisites at 100 Route Ferguson.

MONDAY, April 26th.—Superior Household Furniture, etc., at 6 Jinkee Road.

TUESDAY, April 27th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Effects at 550 French Route de Sicawei.

WEDNESDAY, April 28th.—Superior Household Furniture and Accessories at 51 Avenue Road.

THURSDAY, April 29th.—A Superb Collection of Jewellery in upper Salesroom at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, April 30th.—Excellent Household Furniture in the flat in Custom House over Coast Inspector's Office.

SATURDAY, May 1st.—A fine assortment of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

NEW BOOKS

Just arrived from America and Paris

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition)	30.00
The New Supreme Webster's Dictionary (Full Leather)	3.00
English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary (By M. Galoninsky)	7.00
Cassell's New Dictionary of French-English and English-French	3.00
Peking Dust (By Ellen N. Lamatte)	2.25
French Newspapers	0.10

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Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4068.

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

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Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

SIBERT'S TRANSFER STIRS ARMY MEN

They See Disciplinary Purpose In Sending General To Command Camp Gordon

FOUGHT BAKER AND MARCH

Opposed Proposal To Abandon Chemical Warfare Service, Of Which He Was Chief

Washington, Feb. 29.—Army circles were stirred today by information that Major Gen. W. L. Sibert had been summarily relieved of his duties as Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army and ordered to Atlanta, Ga., to assume command of Camp Gordon.

In this sudden and unexpected shifting of General Sibert army men see a purpose to discipline him for his successful opposition to the plan of Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, to abandon the Chemical Warfare Service as a separate section of the army organisation.

The army reorganisation bills, as drafted finally by the House and Senate Military Affairs Committee, rejected the official War Department recommendation that this important new branch of the army should be abandoned and its activities merged with those of the Corps of Engineers. They incorporated, instead, the urgent plea of General Sibert for maintaining the Chemical Warfare Service as a distinct and independent part of the army.

General Sibert was summoned before the committees and frankly stated his disagreement with the Baker-March program. He dwelt upon the tremendous importance of the use of gas and other chemicals in the world war, and prophesied that it would have a decisive effect in future warfare. For the effective and efficient development of the Chemical Warfare Service, both offensive and defensive, it was imperative, he asserted, that it be maintained on a separate basis, similar to the Signal and Engineers' Corps.

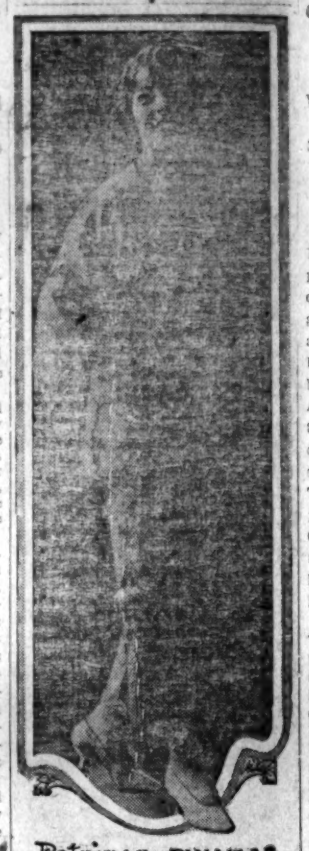
General Sibert, who, with Major General Goethals, shares credit for construction of the Panama Canal, was sent to France with General Pershing in June, 1917, to command the 1st Division. Later, as the immense importance of gas in the war became increasingly apparent, he was sent back to organise the Chemical Warfare Service for the United States Army. This he did in such an able manner that the United States Army, shortly before the armistice was signed, was able to produce more gas than all of the other belligerents combined, including Germany. At the same time, the entire United States Army was supplied with the most efficient gas masks and the officers and men trained in their use.

General Sibert, who is an engineer, had headed the service from its inception, organised its extensive personnel, and mastered all the highly technical details of the service. It was his ambition to remain with it until it was reorganised on a permanent peace-time basis, as he had recommended. transfer will prevent this. Colonel Fries, a subordinate, has been placed in charge as his successor.

Members of Congress who remember the demotion and removal of Brig. General Samuel Ansell as Judge Advocate of the Army after he had opposed the War Department's court-martial system believe that the Sibert incident may have something of the same boomerang effect.

Camp Gordon, to which General Sibert has been relegated, is now a comparatively unimportant post. The command comprises, it is said, fewer than 1,500 men.

Would Add To Any Boudoir



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April 26th, 27th and 28th.

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WRESTLERS AND ATHLETES

HENRY LUIKER, the conqueror of **JACK LEWIS** the famous English boxer, at the Olympic games in Stockholm.

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MR. A. ABERG, the heavy weight champion in his many interesting tricks.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE!!!

Admission: Dress Circle $1.50
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Booking at Robinson's.

MICHIGAN YOUNG MEN AID WOOD

General Gets Rousing Reception In University Towns Of Ann Arbor And Ypsilanti

WORKERS CLAIM COUNTY

Speaks To 2,000 At Night And Says Americans Must Stand By The Constitution

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 1.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood campaigned today in the university county of Washtenaw. He was the guest this afternoon of the faculty and of the 9,000 students of the University of Michigan and tonight he is speaking to the citizens of Ann Arbor, his audience, according to local political observers, being one of the largest to greet a candidate in the history of the city. There are more than two thousand persons packed into the Whitney Opera House and probably not more than half of those who wanted to hear the General were able to get into the building.

General Wood's managers for Washtenaw County declare tonight that there is no doubt in their mind as to the way the majority will vote in the county. The two college towns of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, the Michigan State Normal College being in the latter city, will they assert, return impressive majorities for Wood in the coming primaries, while he will run even, they say, in the rural districts where Hiram Johnson now appears to be his opponent. Lowden, they say, is also showing considerable strength in certain parts of the county.

GIVEN NOISY WELCOME

General Wood arrived in Ann Arbor this afternoon, and was met at the station by a committee of university and civic officials. From the station he proceeded to the university, where he was given a noisy welcome by the students, in which the girls were as enthusiastic as the boys. He first visited the men, and shook hands with hundreds who pledged him their support. He then visited the girls, who were as outspoken, and also pledged support. The General made short addresses to the boys and girls on good citizenship. He also advocated a wise and just system of universal training.

Dr. Cabot of the university, who presided at the meeting tonight, in introducing General Wood said:

"At this time in our history America needs the guidance of men who have both feet on the ground. We want a man we can trust in fair as well as foul weather, a man of the highest character, of unimpeachable integrity, a man of great administrative ability, a man who will be fair and just to all the elements in our great population, who will merit as well as enjoy the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and General Wood is such a man. We know the record of General Wood, we know that he is trusty, steadfast, straightforward and honorable. He is the man we want and I am convinced this night that he is the man that we shall get."

General Wood began with a reference to the unsettled conditions in Europe, conditions which, he said, appeared as grave at this moment as at any time since the war ended. This country he said must be on guard against infection from the extreme radical diseases now afflicting so large a part of the world. He added that in his opinion the United States is at this moment as "sound as a gold dollar," but that there are problems facing the American people which must be met. Labor and capital is one of them, he said, and in the solution of this perplexing question, he declared that a spirit of absolute justice to all must prevail.

FAIR AND SQUARE POLICY

"What we must do in America above everything else," he said, "is to stand ready and hold tight to the Constitution, for every step that we take away from the Constitution is a step away from good government and in the direction of chaos. We must hold on to those policies that have made the United States what it is today. In this country there must be no mad rush into the realms of the unknown.

"We must be fair to business whether that business be big or little provided, of course, that in both instances it is good business which is conducted in the interests of public welfare. We don't want to stifle business because it is big business nor do we want to let bad business escape for the reason it may be little business."

General Wood closed with a discussion of the agricultural and immigration problems of the country. He also made a reference to the foreign policy the country should adopt, a policy, he said, that should be fair and square, but at the same time firm to the point of unmistakableness.

After his speech General Wood left for Detroit, where he makes four speeches tomorrow. On Wednesday he visits Bay City, Battle Creek, Saginaw and Lansing, after which he goes to Buffalo, where he speaks Thursday night.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Friday Next! *Friday Next!*

APRIL 23rd

THE

HUMPHREY BISHOP

Comedy and Operatic Company

20—STAR ARTISTES—20

OPENING PROGRAMME

Excerpts from

"FAUST"

(with Mr. Humphrey Bishop in his famous role of Mephistopheles)

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Prices: Box Seat 50 cts. Dress Circle 40 cts. Stall 30 cts.

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The Great English Actress

MARIE TEMPEST

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This week:—
Tonight Thursday,
Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy,
MARY GOES FIRST

Friday and Saturday,
Anthony Wharton's Comedy,
AT THE BARN

Next week Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Clare Kummer's Romantic Farce-Comedy,
"GOOD GRACIOUS ANNABELLE"

Thursday.
W. Somerset Mougham's Sparkling Comedy,
"PENELOPE"

Friday.
Cosmo Gordon Lennox's Comedy,
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Captain Robert Marshall's Comedy,
"DUKE OF KILLIECRANKIE"

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"DIKARKA"

Comedy in 6 Parts by A. N. OSTROVSKY and N. J. SOLOVIEV

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Every Afternoon

FROM

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NEW PROGRAMME

For Tonight, April 22nd.

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MARGUERITE CLARK

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in

"THE FLY-COP"

Two Parts

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